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From the COURIER de l'EUROPE *(a French paper, printed in London) of November* 5, 1779.

By the laſt letters from France we have received a new relation of the famous battle which happened the 23d of September laſt, between the *Serapis* and the *Good Man Richard*: As it does, if poſſible, add to the glory of Captain *Pearſon*, and at the ſame time proves that Commodore *Paul Jones* united humanity with courage; in a word, as it is much more particular than that which appeared in the *London Gazette*, we have thought it our duty to give a tranſlation of it, it being equally authentic, and we may even ſay *official*.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. John Paul Jones, Eſq; Commodore of a ſmall ſquadron lately cruizing on the coaſt of Great-Britain, to Benjamin Franklin, Eſq; at Paſſy; dated on board the Serapis, in the Texel, October 3, 1779.

ON the 23d of September we fell in with a fleet, *Flamborough Head* bearing N. N. E. of us. This circumſtance determined me to leave the merchant-ſhips which were at anchor in Burlington-bay, and I made a ſignal for a general chaſe. When the fleet perceived that we were bearing down upon them, all the merchant-ſhips made ſail for the ſhore; on the contrary, the two ſhips of war who had them under convoy made out to ſea, and prepared for an engagement. While we approached the enemy, all ſails ſet, I gave a ſignal for forming the line of battle; but, anxious as I was to engage, I could not come up with the Commodore till ſeven at night. When I was within piſtol ſhot, he hailed the *Good Man Richard*, which we anſwered with a whole broadſide. The fight, thus begun, was maintained with equal fury on both ſides, each veſſel uſing all poſſible means to gain an advantageous ſituation to rake the other. I muſt own that the enemy, having infinitely the ſuperiority over the *Good Man Richard* in working the ſhip, thereby gained advantageous ſituations, in ſpite of every effort of mine to prevent it. As I had to do with an enemy of a much ſuperior force, I found myſelf under a neceſſity of keeping cloſe aboard him, to compenſate the advantage he had over me in working the ſhip. My intention was to lay the *Good Man Richard* athwart the enemy's hauſe; but as this required much ſkill in ſetting the ſails and in ſteering, eſpecially as ſome of our yards were already carried away, this deſign did not ſucceed to my wiſh. The bow-ſprit of the enemy being run between the poop and mizen-maſt, I ſeized this occaſion for laſhing the veſſels together; the wind then driving the enemy's ſtern againſt the bow of the *Good Man Richard*, the two ſhips came cloſe together, from ſtem to ſtern, yard-arm and yard-arm, and the mouths of their cannon pointed to the oppoſed ſides. It was near eight o'clock when we found ourſelves in this poſition; before this time the *Good Man Richard* had received many 18 pound ſhot between wind and water, and became very leaky; my tier of 12 pounders, on which I moſt depended, commanded by Lieutenant *Dale* and Colonel *Vinbert*, ſerved chiefly by American ſeamen and French volunteers, was entirely ſilenced and abandoned. As to the ſix old 18 pounders, they were of no ſervice to me; they were fired but eight times in all, and at the firſt fire two of them burſting, killed all the men that were at them. Before this critical minute Col. *Chamillard*, who commanded 20 men upon the poop, had left his ſtation, after having loſt all his people but five.

I had then but two nine-pounders left fit for uſe; they were mounted on the quarter deck, and during the reſt of the action we did not make uſe of a ſingle gun of the large bore.---The Sieur *Meaſe*, purſer of the ſhip, who commanded the guns upon the quarter-deck, having received a dangerous wound in the head, I was obliged to put another in his place, and had much difficulty to rally ſome of our people: I ſucceeded in removing one gun from the lee ſide, ſo that we had three nine-pounders to play upon the enemy. During the whole engagement the fire of this ſmall battery was ſeconded only by that of my men from the round tops, eſpecially the maintop, where Lieutenant *Stack* commanded. I directed the fire of one of the three cannon, loaded with croſs-bar ſhot, againſt the enemy's main-maſt, while the other two, which were exceeding well ſerved, poured in grape-ſhot in order to ſilence the enemy's muſketry and to clear her decks, which was at length effected. I have ſince learnt that at this very time the enemy was going to beg for quarter, when the cowardice, or perfidy, of three of my ſubalterns induced them to beg for quarter from the enemy. The Engliſh Commodore deſired to know if I aſked for quarter? As I anſwered in the negative in the moſt determined manner, the fight began again with redoubled fury; they were not able to ſtay upon deck; but their fire, eſpecially from their lower tier, entirely of eighteen-pounders, was continual; the two ſhips were on fire in ſeveral parts, and the ſpectacle they both preſented was dreadful beyond all expreſſion.

To account for the timidity of my three ſubalterns, the Chief Gunner, Maſter Carpenter, and Maſter at Arms, I muſt obſerve that the two firſt were dangerouſly wounded. As the ſhip had received ſeveral ſhot between wind and water, and one of the pumps had been carried away, the Carpenter declared his fear that we ſhould go to the bottom; from which the two others concluded that we ſhould really ſink, and the Chief Gunner thereupon ran to the ſtern, without my knowledge, to ſtrike the enſign: happily for me a cannon ſhot had long before done that buſineſs, by carrying away the enſign-ſtaff: then he thought himſelf reduced to the neceſſity of begging for quarter, and did ſo.

The whole of this time the *Good Man Richard* had maintained the fight alone; and the enemy, though of much greater force, would have been glad to get clear, as appears by their own acknowledgment, and by their having cut away an anchor, by which means they might have eſcaped, had I not taken the precaution to laſh their ſhip *faſt* to the *Good Man Richard*. At laſt, about half after nine at night, the *Alliance* came up, and I thought the fight was over; but, to my great aſtoniſhment, ſhe poured a whole broadſide into the cabbin windows of the *Good Man Richard*. We conjured them, in God's name, not to fire upon us; yet they came up alongſide us, continuing to fire. We gave a ſignal of acquaintance, by putting up three lanthorns in a horizontal line, one at the fore-ſhrouds, another amidſhip, and the third on the mizen-ſhrouds: We told them as loud as we could, that they took us for the other ſhip; but nothing put a ſtop to their fire, they paſſed all round us, firing upon our bow, our ſtern and through our ſides; one of their broadſides killed eleven of my beſt and moſt uſeful men, and mortally wounded a brave officer. My ſituation was truly deplorable. The *Good Man Richard* received many ſhot between wind and water, the pumps were not able to keep the ſhip free, and the flames encreaſed on board both veſſels. Some officers, of whoſe courage and honeſt intentions I had a good opinion, tried to perſuade me to ſtrike. My Maſter at Arms, without my knowledge, ſet all my priſoners free, and it muſt be owned that my proſpect at this time was become terrible; but I would not give up my reſolution.

The enemy's main-maſt began to totter; his fire ſlackened faſt, ours on the contrary became a little more briſk, and at half an hour after ten at night the enemy ſtruck. It proved to be the *Serapis*, an Engliſh man of war of 44 guns, built on an excellent model, with two tier of guns, one of them of 18 pounders.

It was ſtill my misfortune to be engaged with two enemies much more formidable than the Engliſh, I mean *fire* and *water*. The *Serapis* was attacked by the firſt, but the *Good Man Richard* by both; we had five feet water in the hold; and although the wind was but light, with the three pumps that were left it was with great great difficulty we could keep the water from gaining upon us: As to the fire it continued, in ſpite of all the water we could throw on it to extinguiſh it; and it got at laſt as far as the magazine, and the flames were not many feet from the powder. I ordered it upon deck, to be at hand in order to throw it over board in the laſt extremity. It was ten o'clock next day before we were ſo happy as to put the fire all out.

As to the condition the *Good Man Richard* was otherwiſe in, her rudder was carried away, her timbers and planking, from the main-maſt to the tranſum, conſiderably damaged by time, were ſo ſhattered, that it is impoſſible for me to deſcribe their condition. One muſt have been an eye witneſs, in order to form a true idea of the ſad ſpectacle of wreck and ruins which the return of day preſented us with. Humanity ſhuddered at the ſight of thoſe horrors, and ſighed in thinking that war is capable of producing ſuch fatal effects.

When the carpenters, Captain *Cottineau* and other proper judges, had examined the veſſels, which was not quite over till five in the evening, it was their unanimous report, that it was impoſſible to keep the *Good Man Richard* above water until ſhe could get to ſome port, let the wind riſe ever ſo little: There was then a moderate breeze. I had only time left to remove my wounded, which was become unavoidable, and was effected in the night and the morning early. I determined, however, to keep the *Good Man Richard* afloat, and carry her, if poſſible, into ſome port: For this purpoſe the firſt Lieutenant of the *Pallas* ſtaid on board with ſome men to keep the pumps going; the boats were diſpoſed within call to take them in, if the water ſhould gain upon them faſt. In the night the wind encreaſed, as it did alſo the next day (25th) ſo that it became impoſſible to prevent the *Good Man Richard* from going down---Our people did not leave her till after nine o'clock; the water roſe to her lower deck, and a little after ten, to my inexpreſſible grief, I had my laſt ſight of the *Good Man Richard*. No body was loſt with the ſhip; but it was impoſſible to ſave any of the ſtores; I loſt almoſt all my cloaths, books and papers: Many of my officers loſt all their cloaths and effects.

Captain *Cottineau* had an engagement with the *Counteſs of Scarborough*, and took her after an hour's fight, while the *Good Man Richard* was engaged with the *Serapis*. The *Counteſs of Scarborough* is an armed ſhip of twenty ſix pounders, commanded by a Lieutenant of the navy.

I forgot to mention, that immediately after the Captain came aboard the *Good Man Richard*, the main-maſt and mizen top-maſt fell overboard into the ſea.

(Signed) JOHN PAUL JONES.

HAGUE, October 13, 1779.

Sir Joſeph Yorke, the King of Great-Britain's Ambaſſador to their High Mightineſſes, has preſented to the States General the following Memorial:

High and Mighty Lords.

THE underſigned, Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentary from the King of Great-Britain, has the honour of communicating to your High Mightineſſes, that within a few days paſt two of the King's ſhips, the *Serapis* and the *Counteſs of Scarborough*, have been brought into the *Texel*, which were attacked and taken by a certain Paul Jones, a ſubject of the King, and who, by treaties and the laws of war, is in the claſs of rebels and pirates. The underſigned is accordingly obliged to have recourſe to your High Mightineſſes, and to demand your immediate orders for arreſting the ſaid two ſhips, with their officers and men. He particularly recommends to your High Mightineſſes to permit the wounded to come aſhore, that the underſigned may have proper care taken of them, at the expence of the King his maſter.

(Signed) YORKE.

At the Hague, 8th October, 1779.

November 10. Some days ſince there appeared a note of the reſolutions taken by their High Mightineſſes, the 25th of October, in relation to the memorial preſented to the States General, the 8th of the ſame month, by Sir Joſeph Yorke, Ambaſſador of his Britannic Majeſty, concerning two of his Majeſty's ſhips, the Serapis and Counteſs of Scarborough, which were attacked and taken by a certain Paul Jones, one of his Majeſty's ſubjects, and which are now riding in the Texel, as is more amply ſet forth in the ſaid memorial.

Monday, 25th October, 1779.

"We have heard the report of Meſſieurs Pagniet and other deputies of the affairs of the marine, who, in conſequence of and to ſatisfy the reſolution of their High Mightineſſes of the 3d current, have examined a memorial of Sir Joſeph Yorke, Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of his Majeſty, for the ſtopping two veſſels of his nation, brought into the Texel by Commodore Paul Jones. The reſult of the ſaid reſolutions is as follows: At the ſame time have examined a letter from the College of the Admiralty at Amſterdam, dated in the ſaid city the 12th inſtant, containing their report and conſiderations on the ſubject of the ſaid memorial. We have heard and taken the conſiderations and advices thereupon of the Commiſſaries of the reſpective Colleges of Admiralty, now here preſent. And having deliberated thereupon, it has been reſolved and decreed to anſwer, to the aforeſaid memorial of Sir Joſeph Yorke,

"That their High Mightineſſes have been informed, that there have lately come into the Texel three frigates, to wit, two French frigates, and the third, ſtiled American, commanded by Paul Jones, bringing with them two prizes, by them taken in the open ſea, named the Serapis and Counteſs of Scarborough, mentioned in the Ambaſſador's memorial: That their High Mightineſſes having more than a century uninterruptedly obſerved, and having notified by ſucceſſive placards that they deſire not in any wiſe to arrogate to themſelves the judging of the legality or illegality of the actions of thoſe, who have taken in the open ſea veſſels which do not ſail from this country, and who bring them into the ports or harbours of the Republic; that they only open their ports to them, in order to afford them a ſhelter againſt ſtorms or in other diſtreſſes; and that they order them to ſea again with their prizes, without meddling with them, unloading, or making ſale of them, but in the condition in which they came into port with them. Their High Mightineſſes cannot take upon them to examine whether the prizes taken by the ſaid three frigates belong to the French or to the Americans, nor whether they are legal or illegal prizes; but muſt leave the cognizance of the whole matter to a competent judge, ſo that the Ambaſſador muſt acknowledge, that he cannot think that he has the leſs right to claim the ſaid veſſels, if they were private Engliſh ſhips, than he has now they are King's ſhips; and therefore their High Mightineſſes are not the more authorized on that account to cauſe the ſaid prizes to be judged of by the tribunals of this country, no more than the perſon of Paul Jones. As to acts of humanity, their High Mightineſſes have already manifeſted to the Ambaſſador their readineſs to exerciſe them with regard to the wounded in the ſaid veſſels, and that they have accordingly given orders.

"That an extract of the preſent reſolution be remitted to Sir Joſeph Yorke by the Agent *Vander Burch de Spierinxhoek*: And moreover, that the College of the Admiralty at Amſterdam be told, that their proceedings are agreeable to their High Mightineſſes; and that, abiding by their placard of the 3d of November, 1756, by which it is forbidden to meddle with the prizes or their cargoes, or to break bulk, whereby they would be ſecured from recapture, and it would be an acknowledging that the captor had right to diſpoſe of them, perſevering alſo in theſe prohibitions, with reſpect to the *Serapis* and the *Counteſs of Scarborough*, their High Mightineſſes authoriſe the ſaid College to order matters ſo, that the aforeſaid five frigates put to ſea as ſoon as poſſible, and that care be taken that they be not furniſhed with nor carry any warlike ſtores nor other ſea ſtores, except ſuch as they ſhall have need of to keep the ſea and reach ſome foreign port, as ſoon as may be done, to prevent all ſuſpicion of their being equipped in this country."

Since the Communication of theſe Reſolutions, Sir Joſeph Yorke preſented, on the 29th, a new Memorial, conceived in theſe terms:

"*High and Mighty Lords,*

"At the ſame time that I thank your High Mightineſſes for the orders which your humanity hath dictated, with reſpect to the wounded on board the King's ſhips Serapis and Counteſs of Scarborough, I cannot but acquit myſelf of his Majeſty's ſtrict orders, by renewing the ſtrongeſt and moſt urgent demands for ſtopping and reſtitution of thoſe ſhips, and for the enlarging of their crews, of which the pirate Paul Jones, of Scotland, a Rebel and State-Criminal, has the poſſeſſion.

"Sentiments of equity and juſtice in your High Mightineſſes, leave no room to doubt that, on more maturely deliberating upon all the circumſtances of this affair, they

will readily acknowledge the ſolidity of a demand, ſo well founded on the moſt ſolemn treaties, which have ſubſiſted for more than a century between the Crown of Great-Britain and the United Provinces, as on the principles of the law of nations, and cuſtom of countries friendly and allied.

"The ſtipulations of the treaty of Breda, of July 20, 1667, confirmed by and expreſly referred to in that of 1716, and in all ſubſequent ones, are too clear and inconteſtible, as to this point, for any one not to feel its full force.

"The King would think he derogated from his own as well as the dignity of your High Mightineſſes, by declaring the particulars of a matter ſo notorious as that in queſtion, or by citing, to the ancient friends and allies of his Crown, ſimilar examples in other Princes and States.

"I ſhall confine myſelf to remarking, that even all the placards of your High Mightineſſes, preſcribing to the captains of foreign veſſels, armed for war, to preſent their letters of marque or commiſſions, authoriſe, according to the general uſage of Admiralties, to treat as pirates thoſe whoſe commiſſions are acknowledged to be illegal, for want of being derived from a ſovereign power.

"As the quality of Paul Jones, and all the circumſtances of this buſineſs, cannot but be known, becauſe of their notoriety, to your High Mightineſſes, Europe has her eyes fixed upon your reſolution. Your High Mightineſſes know too well the importance of good faith, not to give an example of it on an occaſion in which it is ſo eſſential. The leaſt departure from a rule ſo ſacred, by weakening the friendſhip between neighbours, often produces unhappy effects.

"The King hath always conſidertd it as his glory to cultivate the friendſhip of your High Mightineſſes. His Majeſty conſtantly perſeveres in the ſame ſentiments; but the Engliſh nation does not think they have, by any ſteps they have taken, given occaſion for having their fellow-citizens detained as priſoners in a port of the Republic by a vagabond ſubject of the ſame country, and who enjoys that liberty to which they have right

"For all theſe and many other as ſolid reaſons, which cannot eſcape the deep penetration and wiſdom of your High Mightineſſes, the underſigned hopes to receive a ſpeedy and favourable anſwer hereupon, agreeable to the juſt expectation of the King his maſter, and of the Britiſh nation. *(Signed)* YORKE."

At the Hague, 29th October, 1779.

November 25. Letters from Amſterdam bring an account that Paul Jones, in conſequence of the injunctions of the States-General to ſail with the firſt fair wind, is actually ſailed; but that the famous Captain Cunningham, who eſcaped out of a priſon in England, and was to have gone with Jones, has altered his intention, and is gone to Paris.

DUBLIN, October 12.

THE Parliament being met, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant made the following Speech to the two Houſes:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

AT a time when the trade of this kingdom is become in ſome meaſure the particular object of public attention, I could wiſh that the general tranquility had been ſo eſtabliſhed as that you might have leiſure to deliberate on ſo important a ſubject. But I flatter myſelf, that at this very intereſting criſis you will not ſuffer any conſiderations of intereſt, however valuable, to abate your efforts or interrupt your unanimity. I have received his Majeſty's expreſs orders to aſſure you, that the cares and perplexities inſeparable from a ſtate of war have not prevented his royal attention from being extended to the intereſts and diſtreſs of this kingdom. The money which has been remitted to this country for its defence, while England had every reaſon to apprehend a formidable and immediate attack, is a convincing proof of his affectionate regard. Full of ſolicitude for the felicity of his people, his Majeſty will readily concur with his Parliament in proper meaſures to reconcile the common intereſts of all his people.

I have the pleaſure to inform you, that ſince the laſt ſeſſion of this Parliament his Majeſty's family is increaſed by the birth of another Prince. May that Providence which continues to add to his domeſtic felicity protect the honour of his crown and the happineſs of his people.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

With infinite pain I find myſelf neceſſitated to inform you that, from the extraordinary deficiencies in the revenue, the very liberal grants made in your laſt ſeſſion have not proved ſufficient for the neceſſities of government, ſo that, much againſt my inclinations, and notwithſtanding my utmoſt efforts, there are great arrearages for which you muſt provide.

His Majeſty's paternal attention to the intereſts of his people, his ſolicitude to effect whatever can poſſibly be done to avoid the neceſſity of increaſing the public burdens, have engaged him to command me moſt graciouſly to declare to you, that in every department the utmoſt œconomy ſhall be uſed, that is conſiſtent with the honour of his crown and the real intereſts of the nation.

I have ordered the public accounts to be laid before you, with the other neceſſary papers. I doubt not but your known loyalty to the King and attachment to your country will animate you to go as far as the national abilities will admit, in making proviſion for the neceſſary ſervices and honourable ſupport of his Majeſty's government.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The united efforts and vaſt military preparations of the Houſe of Bourbon ſeem only to have re-animated the courage and opened the reſources of the brave and loyal ſubjects of his Majeſty in this kingdom. My only concern is, that the deficiency in the Treaſury has prevented me from giving that happy diſpoſition its greateſt and moſt conſtitutional effect, by a vigorous execution of the militia law.

I am aſſured, that whatever dangers may threaten us from abroad, you will not ſuffer them to divert your attention from domeſtic regulations, and that among the ſeveral ſubjects which deſerve your conſideration, the proteſtant charter-ſchools and manufactures of linen will continue to be objects of your moſt ſerious attention. The double tie of inclination and duty induces me to co-operate with you in theſe meaſures, and in every other which may tend to increaſe the proſperity of this kingdom, and ſerve its true intereſts. Nothing will ever give me ſo much real ſatisfaction as uſing my efforts to contribute to the welfare of Ireland, nor can I render a more acceptable ſervice to my ſovereign than that of contributing to the happineſs of his people.

The Commons having retired and the Speaker reported the Speech, Sir Robert Dean moved for an addreſs of thanks. Richard H. Hutchinſon ſeconded him, in a laboured panegyric on the advantages and happineſs of all kinds which Ireland enjoyed under the beſt of Kings, and under the beſt adminiſtration poſſible. He entered into a detail of the advantages derived and to be derived by Ireland in greater abundance from Britain. He ſaid that the King and Parliament at Weſtminſter were diſpoſed to concur in any thing that might be advantageous to Ireland; that the intereſt of the whole empire ought to be preferred to partial views of ſtate, &c. &c. &c.

This is wonderful, ſaid Mr. Gratton; let us recur to facts. The Speech we have juſt heard is the matter before the Houſe: It contains nothing explicit, nothing ſatisfactory: It appears calculated only to pacify the people; it leads to nothing which can effect it. His Majeſty has received from his ſubjects of Ireland addreſſes demanding a free exportation. Do not addreſſes on ſo important a ſubject deſerve ſome anſwer? Is the people of Ireland unworthy of the notice of Britiſh Miniſters? Have the ſervants of the crown, reſiding among us, no regard for the intereſts of this kingdom? Are not thoſe ſervants repreſentatives of the people? Why then do not they ſpeak out? Are our calamities of ſo hidden a nature, that they ought not to be ſpoken of? (Here he gave the moſt pathetic and eloquent deſcription of the unhappy ſtate of Ireland.) It is clear we have nothing to expect, ſince no attention is paid to the addreſſes of the people, though backed with the ſolicitations of the crown-officers themſelves. Ireland muſt therefore rely only on its own courage; from the efforts of its inhabitants only can it expect redreſs of its grievances, and extenſion of its commerce. I aſk if ſound policy can dictate an oppoſition to thoſe efforts, either here or elſewhere, and if that oppoſition can be made without danger? Why then do we not in our addreſs ſpeak, as the people have ſpoke in theirs? Have we leſs reſolution than the people have ſhewn? Shall the Commons of Ireland diſcover leſs firmneſs than the populace have ſhewn? Are we become ſo degenerate, ſo contemptible, as to fear the cenſure of England more than we do the cries of our manufacturers?

The diſtreſs of this kingdom is twofold. The people are reduced to beggary, and the ſtate to bankruptcy. The Commiſſioners of the public revenues can prove the firſt, and I would wiſh them to declare on their oaths if the reſtrictions on our trade have not cauſed it; if this part of our diſtreſs is not effected by the prohibition by England of exporting woolens? If this kingdom can ſupport its inhabitants, though it is not half peopled? If, when the continent of America ſhall be opened for their reception, our people will not go there in crouds, rather than languiſh in their native country, the victims of Engliſh tyranny, or die by famine, in conſequence of an act of the Engliſh Parliament? I would wiſh them to ſay, if one rich merchant or trader is to be found in this kingdom? A kingdom exhauſted by a balance of trade for many years againſt her, and by the continual abſolution of revenue by abſentee landlords, and at this inſtant owing its exiſtence only to the aſſociations. But this expedient is only momentary; we muſt have ſomething more eſſential done.

As to the ſtate of bankruptcy to which the kingdom is reduced, it is the effect of prodigality without bounds, and licentiouſneſs and violence unreſtrained, which prevailed. Unbounded prodigality with limited means---Unbridled licentiouſneſs and violence unintermitted. I need mention only one inſtance. We have ſeen the Attorney General compel the merchants of Cork to ſign an illegal obligation, as a collateral ſecurity to an illegal oath!

The public charges in time for peace, of this impoveriſhed country, amount to one ſixth part of what ſupports England. What proportion is there between the abilities of the two countries? What is the object of this expence? Infamous penſions, granted to the moſt infamous men! Will thoſe infamous men whom we ſupport vote againſt an extenſion of our trade? Will they vote againſt the means of enriching themſelves? Alas! to what extremeties have theſe Miniſters reduced the kingdom! Our poverty inſulted by the ſpeech from the throne! To be told, in order to diſcover more effectually to us our ſtate of beggary, that the officers of the crown who reſide here have drawn upon England for 50,000l. ſterling, without which, the troops could not have encamped; while it is well known that the ill conduct of government alone, has enervated its arm, and plucked from its hand the ſword of defence.

Mr. Gratton then propoſed the following amendment to the addreſs. "We pray your Majeſty to be aſſured, that with the greateſt reluctance we approach you on this occaſion. But the conſtant bleeding of the revenues by abſentees, and the unhappy prohibitions on our trade, have produced ſo heavy calamities, that the natural ſupport of our country has failed, and our manufacturers die in want; and famine ſtalks in our ſtreets. The only means of reviving the expiring commerce of this miſerable part of your Majeſty's dominions is, to open a free trade, and ſuffer your Iriſh ſubjects to enjoy their natural and native rights." Lord Weſtport ſeconded the amendment. Sir Henry Cavendiſh, recommending loyalty, could not but grant that the general pulſe of the nation indicated the laſt degree of a conſumption. He propoſed a Committee of the whole, to take into conſideration the ſtate of the nation. Mr. Ogle recapitulated the grievances of Ireland, and emphatically obſerved, that the embargo was altogether impolitic. The government, ſaid he, on this occaſion, has ſhewn ſuch oppreſſion and duplicity, that to ſave my life I ſhould not be tempted to rely on its promiſes.

As for myſelf, ſaid Mr. Flood, I approve of the enquiry moved for. I hope the day of relief is at hand. But the ſpeech before us is ambiguous on this ſubject. It promiſes every thing, yet it promiſes nothing. How does it comport, for inſtance, with the King's promiſes at the cloſe of the laſt ſeſſion of the Britiſh Parliament? I cannot alſo avoid obſerving, that though the King is held forth as the beſt of Kings, yet this poor Kingdom has hitherto experienced none of his kindneſs. After having expatiated on the national diſtreſſes, he finiſhed with obſerving, that notwithſtanding all theſe things, as unanimity was ſo eſſentially neceſſary at preſent, he would vote againſt the amendment.

Mr. Recorder ſpoke little, but expreſſed himſelf with much boldneſs. Said that neither the Peers nor the Commons of England had a right to reſtrain the commerce of Ireland. "It is, ſaid he, a uſurpation in them. What did I ſay? It is a tyranny, which ought immediately to be ſuppreſſed. An honourable member hopes the day of relief is at hand. I doubt it: We are no longer to hope and expect, and wait; the propereſt time to go to the King is the hour of adverſity. Let us be firm in our language and in our reſolutions. We muſt take our meaſures againſt the Miniſters, who, having loſt America, involve this Kingdom in the ſyſtem of their infamous politics. I will vote for the amendment."

If we mean real ſervice to this Kingdom, ſaid Sir Edward Newenham, this is not yet ſufficient. Let us open our hearts: Let us tell the King, that as long as his ſubjects are miſerable, oppreſſed, and deceived, his reign can be neither fortunate nor glorious. Let our addreſſes be adequate to the circumſtances of the times, and the ſituation of our country. Is any perſon within theſe walls able to juſtify the conduct of the Britiſh Miniſtry to this country? Is there any one (who has not abjured the intereſts of Great-Britain as well as Ireland) who can put his hand on his heart, and ſay, that the Miniſtry have ſupported the honour of the two Kingdoms, or provided for their ſafety? Treating us with contempt, and adding inſult to neglect, they have filled up the meaſure of our misfortunes. They hope, but I truſt in vain, to ſaddle us with the deficiencies occaſioned by the loſs of America. His name, who originally fomented all our troubles, is written on the infamous liſt of penſions paid by us. The name of Francis Bernard; a name fatal to the honour of Britain, to its glory and happineſs. This man's tyrannical ſyſtem, tending to ſubjugate every thing, and therefore agreeable to the Miniſtry, was fatally adopted. Being abſolutely abſorbed in their horrible conteſt with America, they have neglected every meaſure for the preſervation of theſe Kingdoms.

Although I am thankful to our friends for what they have done in England to procure an extenſion of our trade, yet I do not approve the means they have employed. WE ARE AN INDEPENDANT NATION. We have a Parliament of our own; and our own Courts of Judicature; why then ſhall we aſk favors from any Parliament whatever? Let us ourſelves paſs Acts for the neceſſary extenſion of our trade. We will try if a Miniſter can be found ſo hardy as to prevent the effect of thoſe Acts. We have attained the age of manhood, and need not the tutelage of a cruel Step-mother, nor ought we to rely on the inſidious promiſes of a jealous ſiſter. Whatever obligations we have heretofore been under to Britain, they are more than doubly paid. Our brave ſoldiers and ſailors have enabled Britain to conquer the Eaſt and Weſt Indies; the plains of America, and the fields of Germany, atteſt the bravery of the Iriſh. Thouſands of our brave countrymen have loſt their lives there. What has Ireland obtained in return? In the Eaſt we are forbidden to trade. In the Weſt we are reſtrained. Germany and other parts of the Continent would take off from us large quantities of woolens. But the curſed Britiſh inquiſition has hitherto prevented it. What obligations have we then to Great-Britain? Will their aſſiſtance in the glorious revolution of 1688 be mentioned? I ſay *glorious*, though I well know it is not ſo called in the *Tory* callender. But I call every revolution *glorious*, which compels a bad, a weak, and obſtinate Prince to abdicate a throne which he has diſgraced, and reſtores to a people entire, the rights, liberties, and immunities which it may have loſt a long time, in the general political balance of Europe. Certainly ſuch a revolution is agreeable to the ſpirit of the Conſtitution; it is founded on a right inherent in the people.

Before we engage to paſs any grants, let us name a Committee to take into conſideration the ſtate of the country, and let the members be on oath to report things as they really are. As to the addreſs, whatever elſe it contains, let it demand a change of Miniſters and meaſures; let it repreſent the truth before the throne. If the Engliſh Parliament refuſe or neglect to repeal the acts reſtraining our trade, we will repeal them virtually ourſelves, by not obeying them. Other nations will readily open their ports to us, and we can accommodate their veſſels in our harbours. In a few months this nation will be capable of repelling the attacks of any foreign enemy, and by the rotation of military diſcipline, the whole nation will become one body of conſtitutional ſoldiery. The characters of land-holder, farmer, citizen and ſoldier, will be united in one and the ſame perſon. "For my part, I will give my negative to any addreſs which ſhall not expreſly declare our right to a free and unreſtricted trade; which ſhall not diſavow all uſurped power, by any Parliament whatever; and ſhall not eſtabliſh that allegiance and protection being reciprocal, this reciprocity ſhall take place; for Ireland, being an independent nation, will not longer ſubmit to the partial inſults of any other country."

Many other members ſpoke. Some objections occurred, not againſt the ſubſtance or object of the amendment, for the Houſe unanimouſly demanded a free exportation and trade; but ſome members wiſhed for more guarded expreſſions. And the following amendment was propoſed inſtead of the firſt: "We hope your Majeſty will be aſſured, that in the preſent ſituation of affairs no temporizing expedients can poſſibly reconcile this nation to its deſtruction: And that the only means of ſaving it is to open in all its ports a free and unreſtrained trade." After a few debates this laſt amendment paſſed. The effects may eaſily be foreſeen. Such an attack was not expected. The ſpeculatiſts, who had ſo fully arranged the union of the three kingdoms, or in other words, the ſwallowing up of Ireland in the all-devouring boſom of the mother country, are altogether diſconcerted. The next day the report of the addreſs with the amendment was made and approved both in Houſe of Lords and in the Houſe of Commons. Another was read, addreſſed to the Lord Lieutenant. It was the moſt flattering to his Excellency, and paſſed unanimouſly.

The 14th Mr. Flood went to England with the amendment. It will doubtleſs have its effect. The preſent military aſſociations, by effecting this revolution, have ſaved Ireland. The Houſe of Commons have formally voted their thanks to them. They amount to 40,000. The Duke of Leinſter and Lord Shannon are at their head, and act without reſerve. The volunteers were called together by a publication bearing the Duke's name, to eſcort the members of the *Glorious Addreſs* when they paſſed from the Parliament Houſe to the Caſtle, to preſent to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, which was done with military honors to the members.

Mr. Flood was admitted to an audience of his Majeſty, and had the honor of kiſſing his Majeſty's hand, and is returned with the King's anſwer to the addreſs. It is ſaid that before he left England, he reſigned all the employments he had in Ireland under the Crown.

In the HOUSE of LORDS, November 3.

The Lord Chancellor reported the moſt gracious anſwer of the King to their addreſs, in the following words:

"His Majeſty thanks the Houſe of Lords for the obedient and loyal addreſs which they have made to him. The aſſurances which they give of their affection for his perſon and family, and zeal for his government, cannot but be particularly agreeable to his Majeſty in the preſent critical ſituation of affairs.

"His Majeſty receives with lively impreſſions the repreſentation of their Lordſhips of the diſtreſſes of Ireland: And as the intereſt of all his ſubjects at all times affect him, he will heartily concur in any meaſures which, after mature deliberation, ſhall appear moſt conducive to their happineſs and general proſperity.

The attention which the Peers are determined to give to ſuch domeſtic regulations as are neceſſary for the well being and happineſs of his ſubjects of Ireland, gives the greateſt ſatisfaction to his Majeſty, and they may at all times rely on the favour, protection and ſupport of his Majeſty."

An addreſs of thanks was voted, and a Committee appointed to prepare it.

In the COMMONS, November 1.

Sir Richard Heron, by directions of the Lord Lieutenant, preſented the following moſt gracious anſwer of his Majeſty to the addreſs of the Houſe:

"His Majeſty has received with the greateſt ſatisfaction the obedient and loyal addreſs of the Houſe of Commons, and the aſſurances they give of affection to his perſon and government, and congratulations on the increaſe of his family. His Majeſty relies with confidence that the Houſe will provide for the liquidation of the national debt, and for the honorable ſupport of his government; and that they will manifeſt their zeal againſt the enemies of his crown and the empire.

"The Houſe of Commons may be aſſured of the tender part his Majeſty takes in the diſtreſſes of his kingdom of Ireland; of his affectionate attention to her intereſts, and of his conſtant diſpoſition to concur in any meaſures which, upon mature deliberation, ſhall appear to be moſt conducive to the general advantage of all his ſubjects."

Sir Henry Cavendiſh moved for an addreſs of thanks, and a Committee was appointed to prepare it.

From the COURIER DE L'EUROPE. *London, October* 29, 1779.

IN a former paper, after having given a ſhort hiſtory of the proceedings in the Parliament of Ireland in their late memorable ſitting, we invited the writers who employ themſelves in collecting the events of the times, to mark the epocha when military aſſociations were firſt ſaid to be forming in Ireland: Our duty is to help them as much as in us lies, and to preſent them with the rough materials which they ſhall make uſe of. Hiſtory in general, and ſome particular pieces, teach us that great events are often brought about by ſeemingly trifling cauſes. The revolution like to happen in Ireland may perhaps be placed in the claſs of theſe laſt. As we think that the matter we are ſpeaking of at preſent is not well underſtood, we ſhall endeavour to ſtate it.

In 1777, *George Ogle*, Eſq; Member for the county of *Wexford*, preſented in the Parliament of Ireland a *bill*, whoſe object was the eſtabliſhment of a national militia, in order to ſupply the continual defect there was in the military eſtabliſhment, which the Britiſh government was obliged to maintain conſtantly in Ireland, and which, under the Earl of *Harcourt*'s adminiſtration, was reduced from 12000 men to leſs than 2000. It appears that it was not the intention of government that Ireland ſhould be employed in her own defence and ſecurity; for the motion met with much oppoſition from the officers of the crown. It paſſed, however, with ſome *amendments*, and the bill was ſent to England to receive, as uſual, the King's approbation. When it arrived, the Attorney General, charged in council with the Iriſh department, did not at all like it, and declared that there was great imprudence in the

measure; yet, not daring to reject it peremptorily, he made such alterations in it as rendered it quite useless. When the *bill*, disfigured, curtailed and mutilated, appeared again in the Parliament of Ireland, the mutilator was hooted at, the bill rejected with disdain, and the Members who had concurred for having it passed in its first form, resolved, to set on foot, in spite of Great-Britain, armed companies, which should be, in all respects, equal to militia. Mr *Ogle*, author of the motion, being most offended, was the most active of all, and formed in the county of *Wexford*, which he represented, a very considerable body, made up of his friends, tenants, dependents &c. and the question now was, who would imitate his example? And the spirit of association, from neighbour to neighbour, made so rapid a progress through the whole kingdom, that according to the last accounts, transmitted to the Privy-council here by the Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, it appears that independent companies, well armed, well disciplined, and commanded by men of high rank, make at this time a body of 46000 men. It is true that it hath considerably increased since the famous day of the meeting of Parliament. The 11th of October, but 22000 men were associated regularly and in form; but the *Glorious Ad rest* has brightened the old muskets, beyond what entered into the views of her elder sister to leave to the disposition of the younger.

Since this epocha, in this short space of time, 24,000 volunteers have joined the former; there is even an appearance that a military association is like regularly to take place in all the cities and districts of Ireland; for the capital has given the example. The day the address was presented to the Lord Lieutenant, the Duke of *Leinster* mounted the first guard, and left it next day, since which it has been constantly relieved with great solemnity and military pomp. But we must not look upon the Duke of *Leinster* as one of those titled adventurers, who have often fomented public commotions to pave their way to a fortune. His Grace, nephew of the Duke of *Richmond*, is one of the two richest noblemen in the three kingdoms; the other is the Duke of *Bedford*. The Corporation of Dublin, having assembled on the 15th, voted public thanks to his Grace for his exertions in the present situation of things, and for the salutary effects which resulted from them.

If all the men able to bear arms in Ireland have engaged to put themselves under the banner of Independence, these new warriors may flatter themselves with being powerfully supported by that class of their fellow citizens, who, better placed in council than in the field of battle, form in every district little Congresses of very great influence. The following is a sample of the resolutions taken by two of these meetings.

It is of importance to know these pieces, because they serve for an answer, not to be contradicted, to a question which is put by ignorance, and which consists in asking, how dare the Commons of Ireland to declare themselves *independant*? [*To this word*, independant, *we must always add* of the Parliament of Great-Britain, *and guard ourselves from confounding the Parliament with the Chief Magistrate, at least for the present.*] They have dared to do it, because the people would have it so; for on the 8th of October, and since the 12th of August, as we shall see farther on, the inhabitants of several counties enjoined and instructed their representatives so to do:

The 8th of October, therefore, the nobility, clergy and other reputable inhabitants of the county of *Galway*, having met at *Ballinasloe*, it was unanimously *resolved*, That instructions should be given to the representatives of the said county relative to their conduct in parliament in the present alarming situation of Ireland: Accordingly a committee was charged with framing the following address, which was presented to the representatives in the name of the said nobility, clergy, respectable inhabitants, &c.

"*Gentlemen*,

"*The very low condition to which this kingdom is reduced, by the false policy of Great-Britain, lays us, your constituents, under the necessity of interposing, and declaring our thoughts in the present critical situation of our affairs.*

"*We have always thought, that whenever the discussion of the interests of Ireland came before you, it was your duty to support them with zeal; but in times like these, that any man must be singularly void of integrity, who could neglect these interests: We, therefore, charge you in the most solemn manner to take, during the approaching sitting of Parliament, the most decided part in favour of the natural rights of this country.*

"*The most rigid scrutiny and strictest inspection of the public accompts, the entire abolition of all pensions and useless officers, great frugality, and the most scrupulous economy, are objects we most strongly recommend to you. But above all these, we expressly recommend to you not to pass any Money Bill, under any pretext whatsoever, for a longer term than 6 months; perhaps at this epocha our commerce will be freed from the ill advised and ungenerous restrictions which it now lays under: In this case, we shall be able to show our loyalty, and the zeal and affection we bear to his Majesty by conducting ourselves with the liberality which characterizes the Irish nation.*

"*We think it also our duty to assure you, that we are firmly persuaded you will acquit yourselves as men of honour, penetrated with the importance of the matters which are committed to your charge; and that we consider this address less as designed to serve as a rule for your future conduct, than as an example which we hope will be imitated by all other parts of the kingdom; so that the Commons of Ireland, being supported by the unanimity of the people, may take the most proper measures effectually to lessen the evils with which this country has been long and grievously burdened.*"

Thus are the two Representatives of *Galway* bound. As to the county of *Wexford*, there was no need to stimulate her Representative, already sufficiently animated, as we have seen, by the treatment his *bill* had met with; but the 12th of August last, the Nobility, &c. having assembled themselves, came to the following Resolutions:

1. Resolved, *That, in the present critical situation of Ireland, all preamble is needless.*

2. Resolved, *That on all occasions this kingdom has zealously contributed to maintain the welfare of the British empire, the glory of its arms, and the Crown and dignity of Great-Britain.*

3. Resolved, *That we will support and encourage, both with our influence and example, the manufactures of this country; this being the only means left us, not only of saving this country from absolute ruin, and of preserving in the balance of the empire that weight to which we have so just a right, but alone to put us into a condition of continuing that assistance which may be expected from us, considered as children of the same mother, and that we desire to have it in our power effectually to appear against the natural enemies of these kingdoms.*

4. Resolved, *That, in the present limited state of our trade, we cannot attain these great ends, but by means of the consumption which shall be generally made of the produce of our own manufactures: Therefore, by the present resolution, we do solemnly oblige ourselves, from this date, not to bring from abroad any kind of merchandize or goods, and to persevere in this resolution until the legislature give us that free trade which our natural rights, as well as our acknowledged merit intitle us to. We flatter ourselves, at the same time, that our several manufacturers, in their respective trades, will continue to deserve, by honest industry, our protection and encouragement. And it is further* resolved, *by these presents, that those who shall, after this day, import any merchandize or goods whatsoever into this kingdom, in contravention to our present resolution, shall be considered as enemies of Ireland, and that we will never have any kind of dealings with them.*

5. Resolved, *That persons who, in this time of danger and general apprehension, will not unite themselves to some of the divers corps formed in this country; or, in case that their health or their professions will not permit them to do it, would not contribute to cloath, arm, &c. men capable of serving in their stead, shall be looked upon as selfish and base enough to be indebted for the security of their houses, families and property, to the noble resolution, public spirit and generosity, of which they will prove themselves to be quite destitute.*

6. Resolved, *That the officers who command the several corps be desired to cause an account to be made out, containing the names of the associators which compose each corps; and also a list of the names of the persons who have contributed to the forming the said corps; and an exact account of the sums subscribed by each contributor, and transmit the whole to* George Ogle, Esq; *(Member for the said County) who will make report thereof at the first County-Meeting.*"

What we have just related past before the opening of the present sessions, and prepared the way for the astonishing business of the 12th of October: What follows is subsequent to the sitting, and manifests at once the unanimity and perseverance of Ireland in pursuit of her object.

The Corporation of the city of Dublin presented the following Address to their two Representatives:

Gentlemen,

"*Fully convinced that the conduct you have maintained in Parliament has been honourable, full of uprightness and disinterested, we should not, at this time, have determined upon instructions, if the critical and alarming state in which this kingdom is at present, did not loudly call upon the people to declare their sentiments freely to their Representatives.*

"*The deplorable state to which credit, both public and private, is reduced, the universal decay of the trade and manufactures, are objects which demand of you an attentive enquiry into public accompts, and that you pay a strict regard to œconomy in all grants you shall have to make of public monies. As in the present circumstances of this nation, it is impossible for her to provide sufficiently for the necessities of Government; as both houses of Parliament have unanimously presented addresses to his Majesty, in which they declare that a free trade is the only means left to prevent the ruin of this country; as we cannot gain this great point till after the usual time of voting the supplies in this Kingdom; as long experience gives us reason to think that, the supplies once granted, our calamities would be forgotten; we conjure you, in the most urgent manner, not to vote to any* Money Bill *for more than 6 months, 'till this grand object is obtained, upon which depends the very existence of this Kingdom: This precaution cannot injure the revenues of this Kingdom, whose calamities may receive a relief, without which it can give no assistance to the State.*"

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.

A New-York paper of the 21st ult. mentions their having advice, via Bermuda, that Admiral Parker has lately taken seven large store-ships from Old France for Martinico, convoyed by three frigates, but that the convoy escaped; That the British fleet had taken possession of Pigeon Island, a small place about two leagues from the entrance of the harbour of Port Royal, in Martinico; That the cutter privateer Luzerne, of this port, had been carried into Bermuda by the treachery of some of her officers; That a sloop from New-London for Martinico, with staves and onions; a sloop from Cape-Nichola Mole, with rum, sugar and melasses, and a brig and sloop from Virginia with tobacco, are taken by one of Goodrich's privateers; That a brig from St. Domingo, with sugars, a brig from Philadelphia with flour, a brig from Cape-Ann for Martinico, and several other prizes (not mentioned what or where from) are taken by New-York privateers, some of which were sent for Tortola.---That Captain Child, in 9 weeks from Jamaica, informed, that about the 14th of December the greatest part of the town of Savannah La Mar, in that island, was burnt by accident; and that a few days after he left Kingston, he fell in with the Leostoff British ship of war, with a Spanish galloon and another prize under her convoy.---That they have the following account by Captain Hall, from St. Eustatia, who left it the 2d of February, and informs, that on the 18th of December, a fleet of 36 sail, several of them mounting 40 guns, laden with provisions, &c. for Martinico, appeared off that island, and were discovered by some frigates belonging to Admiral Parker's fleet, who made the proper signals, when the Admiral with his fleet, then lying at St. Lucia, directly put to sea, and detached part of his fleet to intercept them, and with the remainder proceeded to the Diamond, at the south end of Martinico; that 9 sail of French men of war came out of Fort Royal to endeavour to save their fleet of victuallers, which Admiral Parker observing, gave chace, and got between them and the land; that some vessels belonging to Statia, lying at anchor at Fort Royal, slipped their cables and got under way, and before they lost sight of the two fleets, the van of the British was engaged with the rear of the French; that 11 victuallers were taken and 7 destroyed. Captain Hall further added, that Admiral Rodney is arrived in the West-Indies with six ships of the line, seven frigates, and 3000 land forces.

In COUNCIL, *Philadelphia, Feb.* 26, 1780.

WHEREAS the using public money for private purposes, is at all times a breach of trust, which is greatly enhanced when such money is employed in that species of traffic called speculation. And it appearing to this Board, That Thomas Hale, Agent for confiscated estates for the county of Philadelphia, has employed a part of the money received by him in his office for the above purpose, this Board therefore dismiss the said Thomas Hale from his office of Agent of confiscated estates, and he is hereby dismissed accordingly.

Resolved, That William M'Mullin, Esquire, be appointed Agent for confiscated estates for the county of Philadelphia, in the room of Thomas Hale.

Extract from the Minutes,

TIMOTHY MATLACK, *Secretary*.

*** The TRUSTEES of the UNIVERSITY meet this evening, at 6 o'clock, in the Council Chamber.

From a NEW-YORK PAPER.

The Humble ADDRESS of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, Die Jovis, 25° Novembris, 1779.

"MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

"WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious Speech from the Throne.

"The just sense we have of the blessings we enjoy under your Majesty's government, and the indignation we feel at the unprovoked and unwarrantable aggression of our enemies, who seek to deprive us of those blessings, and threaten your Majesty's kingdoms with invasion, will continue to animate our resolutions, and redouble our efforts in the national defence. We trust that those efforts, seconded by the zeal of a faithful and loyal people, will, under the providence of God, be fully sufficient to repel every attack, to frustrate the hopes and defeat the designs of any confederacy that may be formed against your Majesty's crown and dominions.

"In such a crisis, the approach of danger can serve only to call forth that national spirit which always rises with the occasion that demands it, but never displayed itself in a more important conjuncture, though it has so often protected the liberties of these kingdoms, and of Europe in general, and has enabled the British fleets and armies to withstand and defeat the designs of that restless and aspiring ambition, which has so frequently disturbed the peace, and invaded the rights of mankind.

"We are deeply sensible of your Majesty's paternal goodness, which does not confine itself to one part of your dominions, but is anxious for the prosperity of the whole, and, in the midst of your care and solicitude for the safety and welfare of this country, has led your attention to the state of your loyal and faithful kingdom of Ireland. Guided by the same sentiments which promoted the humble address we presented to your Majesty the last session, we will continue our attention to those important objects your Majesty's wisdom recommends, and after deliberately weighing the whole, will consider what further benefits may be extended to that kingdom, by such regulations, and such methods, as may most effectually promote the common strength, wealth, and interests of all your Majesty's dominions.

"Your Majesty's approbation of the good conduct and discipline of the militia, and of their steady perseverance in their duty, and the satisfaction your Majesty expresses in the conduct of your loyal subjects of all ranks, who have stood forth in this arduous conjuncture, must redouble that zeal, extend that influence, and increase those personal exertions, which have given confidence, as well as strength, to the national defence.

"We see, with great satisfaction, that your Majesty, trusting in the Divine Providence, and in the justice of your cause, is firmly resolved to prosecute the war with vigour, and to make every exertion, in order to compel our enemies to listen to equitable terms of peace and accommodation. Such spirited and vigorous measures must be conducive to so desireable an end; and we humbly beg leave to assure your Majesty, that they will meet with our most hearty concurrence and firmest support."

His MAJESTY's most gracious ANSWER.

"My LORDS,

"*I THANK you for this dutiful and loyal address. The spirit and resolution with which you stand forth in the national defence, and the support you promise to the vigorous measures I am determined to pursue, must tend to restore, upon fair and equitable terms, that general tranquility, which I have ever endeavoured to maintain; and your attention to those important objects I have recommended to you, will, I doubt not, increase the general prosperity of all my subjects, which is my constant and invariable aim.*"

TO BE LETT,

A LARGE convenient TANYARD, with Bark-House, &c. Also a House near the Yard, if wanted. A House, Garden, and 5 or 6 Acres of Land, about a Mile from the City, to be Lett on Shares. A Lot of about 3 Acres in Princeton, New-Jersey, to be sold. All which may be entered on immediately. Enquire of

ISAAC SNOWDEN.

Agreeable to the last Will and Testament of GEORGE ANDERSON, deceased, will be exposed to SALE, on Thursday, the sixteenth of this instant March,

A PLANTATION of good LAND, containing 125 acres, with the usual allowance, situate and lying in Sadsbury township, Lancaster county, 48 miles from Philadelphia, 18 from Lancaster, and about ¼ of a mile from the Horse-shoe road, whereon is erected a log dwelling-house, a good barn and stables, a very good spring and spring house, a good bearing orchard, about 80 acres cleared, 9 thereof is good meadow, and as much more may be made; the whole is in good repair, and as good for corn and pasture as any in its neighbourhood, the remainder is well timbered; a stream of water runs through said land, whereby the fields are constantly supplied with water; it would be a very good seat for a tanner or a distiller. The title is indisputable. The sale to begin at ten o'clock said day, on the premises; where due attendance will be given, and the terms made known, by

¶ REBECCA WALLACE, Executrix.

TO THE PUBLIC.

AS the Subscriber has been solicited and encouraged by several of the Trustees of the Academy of Newark and others, he intends opening a school in Newark, on Tuesday, the fourth of April next, for the instruction of youth in the Latin and Greek languages.------Nothing need be said to recommend the healthy situation of the place, as it is well known by experience.-----An English School is kept contiguous to the Academy, where Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and several Branches of the Mathematics are taught with care.----Parents and Guardians may be assured that the strictest attention will be paid, not only to the education, but likewise to the morals of the youth, by their most obedient humble servant,

WILLIAM THOMSON.

N. B. BOARDING may be had on the former moderate terms. Newark, February 18, 1780. ¶

Philadelphia, February 23, 1780.

WHEREAS there was a Horse and a Mare advertised in Mr. Dunlap's paper December the 25th, One roan Mare about 14 hands high, 3 or 4 years old, and a bay Horse, 8 or 9 years old; and as no owner hath yet come to claim them, if they do not come in 3 weeks from the publication of this advertisement, they will be sold for the cost, at the Conestogoe Waggon.

¶ JOHN JARVIS.

N. B. A brown Horse that came to the stables about three weeks ago, advertised in Mr. Dunlap's paper, about 9 or 10 years old, about 14 hands high, a very thick mane, and a mealy nose; looks much like a cart horse, judged to have been stolen, came to my yard in very cold weather early in the morning, in a very great sweat. J. J.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Lebanon township, Lancaster county, on the night of the 15th of November 1779, a black HORSE, ten years old, about 15 hands high, a natural pacer, carries lofty, branded on the near buttock with B, his mane hangs to the off side, and has a long switch tail. Whoever secures the said horse, so that the owner may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ABRAHAM SMITH. ¶

Oxford township, Philadelphia county, Feb. 29, 1780.

WAS taken up by the subscriber, living near the Wheat-Sheaf tavern, on Bristol road, the 25th of January last, a brown Horse, 14 hands high, 8 years old, low in flesh, a blaze in his forehead, a snip on his nose, his hind feet white, no brand perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. ½ JAMES POTTS.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Towamensing township, Philadelphia county, on the first of September last, a black HORSE, six years old, 14 hands high, or thereabouts. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and fetch him away within four weeks after the date hereof, or he will be sold to defray expences. SWAN YOKUM.

February 15, 1780. ¶

THOUGHTS *on* EDUCATION, *particularly that of Boys, by Father* Ganganelli, *afterwards Cardinal* Ganganelli, *and laſtly* Clement XIV. *the late Pope; in a letter to a Gentleman of Tuſcany. From intereſting Letters of Pope* Clement XIV. *&c. lately publiſhed.*

[*Concluded from our laſt.*]

THERE are men, and periods of time which have eſtabliſhed the ſtandard of taſte in every thing; and it is on their productions that the eyes of your children ſhould be conſtantly fixed, as the beſt models; not, however, with ſlaviſh ſtrictneſs, for they ſhould not be ſervile imitators of any perſon.

I love that the fancy ſhould take wing, and act from itſelf, inſtead of being a copy for want of invention. We have men of fine parts; and we ſhould have men of genius, if they did not too mechanically follow the beaten road. He knows little, who knows only one path. The ſpirit of invention is inexhauſtible when we dare make the attempt. I often tell my pupils, "Be yourſelves; think your own way." It is a melancholy thing to employ young people, for whole years, in learing nothing but the art of repeating.

When your children have attained the age of maturity, then is the time to ſpeak to them, as a friend, of the nothingneſs of the pleaſures in which the world places its happineſs; of the misfortunes in which they engage us; the remorſe they excite; the injury they do both to body and ſoul; the abyſs they dig under our ſteps, while they appear only to ſcatter flowers.

It will be no difficult matter for you to point out to them the dangerous rocks of ſenſuality, either by vigorous expreſſions or ſtriking examples; and to perſuade them that without idleneſs, the greater part of the pleaſures to which people addict themſelves ſo immoderately would have no attractions. In idleneſs, as in ſleep, they form to themſelves the moſt brilliant ideas, and repreſent a thouſand agreeable chimeras which have no exiſtence.

When a ſon is perſuaded that a father talks only reaſon to him, and ſolely from tenderneſs, he hearkens to him, and his advice produces the beſt effects.

Laſtly, after having erected this edifice, there ſtill remains what I look upon as the moſt difficult of all; I mean, the choice of a profeſſion. This is commonly the touchſtone of fathers and mothers, and the moſt critical point for children.

If you will be perſuaded by me, you will give them a year to themſelves to reflect upon the kind of life that ſuits them, before you ſpeak to them of one profeſſion in preference to another. The good education they will have received, the knowledge they will have acquired, will naturally lead them to a happy iſſue; and there will be good reaſon to hope they will then decide for themſelves, according to their inclinations, and according to reaſon.

It will then be neceſſary to ſpeak frequently to them of the advantages and diſadvantages of the different conditions of life, and to let them know how much their temporal and eternal intereſt is concerned in the faithful diſcharge of their duty. The ſacerdotal and monkiſh profeſſions furniſh ample matter upon the ineſtimable happineſs they muſt taſte who are truly called to them; and the terrible calamities which they muſt experience, who have the raſhneſs to embrace them without any but worldly views. The rank of an Officer or a Magiſtrate preſents a multitude of duties to diſcharge; and it is ſufficient to lay theſe duties before them, to convince them of their importance.

After theſe precautions, and after having often implored the aſſiſtance of Heaven, your ſons will enter reſolutely upon the plan of life they have choſen; and you will have the conſolation of being able to ſay before God and man, That you have paid a proper regard to their inclinations and their liberty. Nothing is ſo fatal as for fathers to thwart the inclinations of their children; they expoſe them to perpetual repinings, and themſelves to the moſt bitter reproaches, and even imprecations, which they have unfortunately deſerved.

Since Providence has given you wealth, and you were born in a diſtinguiſhed rank, you ſhould ſupport your ſons according to their fortune and condition; letting them, however, always feel ſome wants, and keeping them always within the bounds of moderation, to teach them that this life is not our ſtate of happineſs, and that the higher they are raiſed, the leſs ought they to become proud. Take care to give them money, that they may learn from yourſelf not to become miſers, and that they may have it in their power to aſſiſt the unfortunate. It will be proper to obſerve with your own eyes the uſe they make of it; and if you find them addicted either to avarice or prodigality, you ſhould leſſen their allowance.

Laſtly, my dear and reſpectable friend, attend more to the hearts than the underſtandings of your ſons: if the heart is good, all will go well.

Circumſtances muſt teach you how to govern them; you ſhould appear ſometimes indulgent, at other times ſevere, but always juſt and candid. Thoſe young people who will not be wiſe, are diſtreſſed when they are reproved with a ſpirit of equity, becauſe they find, againſt their inclination, that they cannot reply.

Leave them a liberal freedom, ſo that their father's houſe may not be their laſt choice; it is neceſſary that they ſhould be happier there than elſewhere, and find thoſe pleaſures which may reaſonably be expected from a parent, who, though a friend to order, is indulgent from affection.

My pen hurries me on in ſpite of me: as if it had ſentiment, and reliſhed the pleaſures which I taſte in ſpeaking to you of your dear children, whom I love better than myſelf, and a little leſs than you. May God heap his bleſſings upon them, and they will be what they ought to be! The education which you will give them muſt bloſſom to eternity. There it is that parents reap the fruit of the good advice they have given to their children, and that worthy fathers find themſelves, with their worthy ſons, to be for ever happy.

Philadelphia, February 5, 1778.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, a dark brown MARE, pretty old, with a ſtar in her forehead, her hind legs white, four white ſpots on her back, and a ſhort tail. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ JOSEPH BASKET.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On Thurſday the 9th of March next,

A PLANTATION or Tract of LAND, containing 180 acres, with the uſual allowance, lying in Weſt Nantmell townſhip Cheſter county, whereon is erected a good ſtone houſe and log barn, a quantity of meadow, more may be made, a never failing ſpring of good water, convenient to the houſe, three good apple bearing orchards, timber ſufficient for the uſe of ſaid place, being a part of the real eſtate of John Peirſol, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by me JOSEPH TREGO, Executor. *

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

on the 15th day of March next, upon the premiſes,

A VALUABLE LOT of LAND, with a two ſtory ſtone meſſuage, barn, ſtable, and a very fine ſtore houſe built of ſtone, where a rich ſtore has been kept for many years, and a well of excellent water at the door; it is ſituate by the 14 mile ſtone, near Plymouth meeting-houſe, and is a pleaſant place for a gentleman's country ſeat, or for any public buſineſs, as there is public entertainment kept at the place at preſent. The terms of ſale will be made known at the time. The ſale to begin at One o'clock. ¶ LEVI TRUMP.

POTTERS and MOULDERS

WANTED at Atſion Iron Works, New-Jerſey. Apply to LAWRENCE SALTAR, at ſaid works, or to BENJAMIN HORNOR, in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

FORGE HAMMERS of an approved quality to be ſold, alſo pots, kettles, bake-ovens, ſkillets, and a variety of other caſtings. Apply as above. *

TO BE LETT,

From the 10th of April next,

THAT well known HOUSE, called the GEORGE INN, at the corner of Second and Arch-ſtreets. For terms, apply to JAMES WALLACE, or JAMES HUNTER, in Second-ſtreet. ¶

N. B. JAMES WALLACE propoſes to ſell (for current money or Weſt-India produce) his PLANTATION, pleaſantly ſituated on the River Schuylkill, near and below the Falls.

Philadelphia, February 17, 1780.

WANTED,

A MASTER WORKMAN, who can be well recommended, for a FOREMAN in the art of making and manufacturing GLASS of various kinds. Such a perſon may meet with the greateſt encouragement, and may have a ſhare in the works if he ſhould chooſe it, by applying to the ſubſcriber, at Mrs. WIRT's in Arch-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, who has a patent from the State of Connecticut, and other encouragements, to erect the Works, &c. As there is no Glaſs-Work in New-England, the beſt offers will be made that can be had in America, by

¶ ISAAC MOSELY.

N. B. Any perſon that is diſpoſed to engage is deſired to apply as ſoon as poſſible; the ſooner the better.

FIFTY POUNDS Reward.

RAN away, the 27th of July laſt, from the ſubſcriber, in Cumberland county, near Carliſle, a Negroe Man, named JAMES, 35 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, ſlender made, of a ſpare viſage, and one of his legs a little thicker about the ſmall than the other. Had on, when he went away, tow ſhirt and trowſers, old felt hat, and half-worn ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſlave, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ PAUL PEIRCE.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

In Second-ſtreet, above Race-ſtreet,

A LARGE quantity of GLUE, either wholeſale or retail. Large allowance to thoſe who buy to ſell again.

* DANIEL SUTTER.

TO BE SOLD,

A STOUT, healthy Negro MAN, about 38 years of age; he underſtands the farming buſineſs compleatly in all its branches; is ſober and induſtrious, and very handy at any kind of work on a farm. Enquire of the Printers.

CAME to the plantation of Jacob Brenner, in Manor townſhip, Lancaſter county, about two years ago, the two following HORSES, viz. the one a black, between 10 and 11 hands high, about 7 or 8 years old, branded on the left ſhoulder with T, and on the left buttock with H, paces. The other brown, about the ſame height as the former, about 9 or 10 years old, branded on the left ſhoulder with D, and on the left buttock with H, trots. The owner of ſaid horſes is once more deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. JACOB BRENNER. ¶

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, living in Race-ſtreet, the beginning of February, 1780, a BAY MARE COLT, about ten or eleven months old, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead. The owner may have her again, on proving his property, and paying charges.

¶ JOHN HINCHMAN.

CAME to the ſubſcriber, in Brandywine Hundred, New-Caſtle County, about the firſt of October laſt, a black MARE, with neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay coſt, and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold by

GEORGE TAYLOR. ¶

February, 19, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in the Northern Liberties, the beginning of December laſt, Two HORSE COLTS, one a ſorrel, with a ſtar in his forehead, the other black, has neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner or owners are deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold in one month from the date hereof.

* HENRY NAGLEE.

To be SOLD by private ſale,

A FRAME BUILDING, 17 feet by 27 feet, one ſtory high, with a loft that will hold two tons and a half of hay, boarded with cedar boards, and ſhingled with the beſt of ſhingles; it has been built ſix years, is ſtrong framed fit for moving. Alſo a good iron vize, and ſome carpenters tools. Enquire of SAMUEL POWEL, living in Seventh-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Reading, February 15, 1780.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS loſt out of the ſubſcriber's portmanteau, between Reading and Philadelphia, on or about the 27th day of December laſt, a LETTER, directed to Mr. JACOB BROWN, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, with the ſum of Seven Hundred and Fifty-ſeven Dollars and One Third of a Dollar incloſed in it, and likewiſe was marked under the direction with the ſum contained therein. Whoever found ſaid letter and money, and will deliver the ſame to the ſubſcriber, or Mrs. RASER, in Philadelphia, ſhall receive the above reward, with thanks. JAMES COTTER, Poſt Rider.

Said COTTER informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he ſtill continues to ride poſt from Reading to Philadelphia. He leaves Reading on Mondays, and arrives in Philadelphia on Wedneſdays, which place he leaves ſame day, and arrives in Reading on Fridays, if the weather permits. Thoſe who chooſe to ſend letters or packages by him, are deſired to leave them in Philadelphia with Mrs. *Raſer*, at the corner of Race and Second-ſtreets, and at Reading at Mr. *John Hartman*'s, at the ſign of the Confederation. His other ſtations on the road are, at the Blue Bell in Pottſgrove, and Frederick Hazard's at the Trap, where letters and packages can be left; the poſtage of a letter to be left with the ſame, being for a ſubſcriber Five Shillings, and a non-ſubſcriber One Dollar. He requeſts, if money is incloſed in any letter, that the ſame might not be marked on the direction, and they will oblige the public's humble ſervant, JAMES COTTER.

TO BE SOLD,

SEVEN ſeveral tracts of LAND, ſituate in Northumberland county, three thereof on the north-eaſt branch of the river Saſquehanna, above Wyoming, each of them containing 300 acres, and upwards; two thereof in Turbit townſhip, one of which containing 260 acres, and the other 200 acres; one other of them in Auguſta townſhip, containing 127 acres, and the laſt of them in Penn's townſhip, containing 317 acres. For terms apply to PETER MILLER. †

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

A GOOD plantation, in Sadbury townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 543 acres of good LAND, with the allowance, of which there are 250 cleared, with water almoſt in every field, and about 35 acres of good meadow, the moſt of it watered by a never-failing ſtream which riſes on ſaid place, and there may be as much more made, the reſt well timbered; there are three dwelling-houſes and out-houſes, with three orchards, on ſaid place. The terms will be made known on application to JOHN SHARP, living on the premiſes.

February 5, 1780. ¶

RUN-AWAY from his bail, JOHN EDWARDS, a well made Engliſhman, by trade a ſadler, but now inclinable to the ſea ſervice, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; had on and took with him a large croſs-bar'd Spittlefield ſilk hankerchief, brown broadcloth coat with large wood or horn buttons ſet in the center with mother-apearl or ſilver; it is ſuppoſed he is gone to Baltimore to take ſhipping for the Weſt-Indies. Whoever ſecures ſaid Thief in any of the Continental goals, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have him brought to puniſhment, ſhall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by MARGARET BELL, *

Draw-bridge, Front and Spruce ſtreets.

N. B. Said Edwards has lately been in the Holker Brig; all maſters of veſſels are diſcharged from taking him out of the country. *

A Young Healthy Negroe WENCH,

Who can Cook, and do any kind of Houſe-Work,

TO BE SOLD,

BY

COLLINSON READ.

Reading, January 13, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

Or Exchanged for a ſmall Houſe in this City,

A SMALL PLACE, about 13 miles from town, a ſmall ſtone houſe and ſtone kitchen at the end, about ten or twelve acres of good land, the chief part woodland, with a good orchard thereon, a fine ſtream running at the back of the houſe. The aforeſaid place lies on the Manatawny road, one mile from Plymouth Meeting-houſe, and joining Cochran's tavern. For terms, apply to JOHN JARVIS, at the Coneſtogoe Waggon. ¶

Philadelphia Manufacture.

TO BE SOLD by the Subſcriber, at his Manufactory in South-Alley, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, and between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets, on Hudſon's Square, an Aſſortment of Coatings, Blanketing, Saggathies, Jeans, Everlaſtings, &c. Spinners employed as uſual, by

†5w. SAMUEL WETHERILL, junior.

THE following Articles are Imported for SALE,

By JOHN WOODWARD,

In Front-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet, fronting the river,

IRISH LINENS aſſorted, chiefly fine;

PEPPER; CHINA BOWLS;

And a ſmall aſſortment of

HARDWARE. *

TO BE SOLD,

THREE Thouſand acres of unappropriated rights to LANDS, within the weſtern diviſion of New-Jerſey; the title warranted good and indiſputable. Application may be made to Mr. JOHN LEE, at Mount-Pleaſant, near Mount-Holly, State of New-Jerſey.

N. B. Any quantity, from fifty acres upwards, may be purchaſed as above. Jan. 20, 1780. ¶

TO BE SOLD, REASONABLY,

A likely Negroe BOY,

Between eleven and twelve years of age.

Enquire of the Printers. *

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

MARCH. 1780. THE NUMB. 2595.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1780.

MESSIEURS HALL & SELLERS.

GENTLEMEN,

I RESIDE in one of the United States, and muſt confeſs it is with real concern I have ſeen the late rapid depreciation of our paper money. As there is nothing I have more at heart than the real welfare of my country, I have ventured to commit my thoughts on this ſubject to paper, and herewith tranſmit them to you, in order that they may be made public through the channel of your Gazette. I am, your humble ſervant,

A. B.

IN times of public danger, when the State, by foreign enemies or internal diſorder and miſmanagement, is threatened with loſs of liberty or diſſolution; it becomes the duty of every individual to contribute, to the utmoſt of his power, towards the relief and ſalvation of his country; and, ſo far as he is able, to point out thoſe evils which occaſion its diſtreſs, and the probable remedies which may tend to remove them. Theſe conſiderations, it is conceived, will ſufficiently apologize to the public for giving them the preſent trouble.

Among the many difficulties in which America finds herſelf involved in carrying on the preſent juſt and neceſſary war againſt Great-Britain, none is of greater magnitude than that of the depreciation of her paper currency, the credit of which is now ſunk to ſo low an ebb as muſt alarm every true friend to his country, and at the ſame time excite his aſtoniſhment that no effectual remedy hath been timely applied to ſo dangerous an evil; eſpecially as it is apprehended, that neither the cauſes of the depreciation, nor the means which were neceſſary to have prevented, or even now to remedy the evil, are beyond the reach of a common capacity.

It is generally admitted that the two principal cauſes of the depreciation of the continental paper currency are, the want of a fund for ſinking it, and the enormous ſum which the carrying on the war hath obliged Congreſs to ſtrike and circulate; a ſum which, compared with what is neceſſary as a circulating medium of commerce in the United States, is out of all [illegible] proportion. To theſe, among a variety of other cauſes, ſhould be added the diſaffection of ſome, and the avaricious and engroſſing ſpirit of others.

It is well known to thoſe who are converſant in trade, and have made money their ſtudy, that its value is in proportion to the ſum in circulation, compared with the quantity of the commodities wanted for exportation or conſumption, and the flouriſhing or decayed ſtate of trade and commerce; and it may with truth be aſſerted, that if all the paper dollars now in circulation in North-America were to-morrow converted into ſilver dollars, the value would be increaſed no farther, than as the ſilver, from its intrinſic value, would be an article in commerce, or might be converted into utenſils; nor would it as a circulating medium appreciate, until trade revived and increaſed, ſo as to bring the ſum in circulation in due proportion to the commodities wanted for conſumption or exportation. Theſe premiſes being admitted, it would ſeem that nothing more is wanted to reſtore public credit, but to provide proper funds for ſinking the preſent paper money within a reaſonable limited time, and in the mean while, as ſoon as poſſible, without breach of the public faith, diſtreſſing trade, or encreaſing the expence of the war, to reduce its quantity to the ſum neceſſary as a medium of commerce, which is really the principal uſe of money.

It is ſubmitted to the conſideration of thoſe in authority, whether the following meaſures, ſpeedily purſued, will not produce the deſired effect, viz.

That Congreſs recommend to the ſeveral Legiſlatures of the United States "to furniſh, as ſoon as may be, an account of the ſum of paper money in circulation in each reſpective State, under the authority of acts of Aſſembly, at the commencement of the preſent war, and the rate of exchange at that time, compared with ſterling money; which will at once ſhew what ſum, in time of full peace, when trade was flouriſhing, was neceſſary as a circulating medium, and may fairly be preſumed to be rather over than under what can be wanting in our preſent ſtate.

"That as ſoon as the ſum of paper money then current is known, which can be ſpeedily aſcertained, the whole now in circulation, whether the ſame be continental, provincial, or iſſued under the authority of any of the United States, be called in and cancelled with all convenient ſpeed, by reſolve of Congreſs and acts of Aſſembly of the ſeveral States.

"That to each perſon who brings in money to be cancelled, there ſhall be immediately returned in paper bills, to be ſtruck for that particular purpoſe, ſuch a ſum as, on a compariſon of what he delivers in with that which was in circulation at the commencement of the war, will appear to be his proportion thereof; and a certificate for the balance, bearing a reaſonable intereſt, transferrable, but not to be a legal tender, and to have the ſanction of the public faith, ſpecifying a reaſonable time for its being paid off and diſcharged at par.

"That no more money be ſtruck by Congreſs, or any of the United States, until exchange ſhall fall below ſixty-ſix and two-thirds *per cent.* compared with ſterling ſtandard.

"That Congreſs proceed with all convenient ſpeed to ſettle, aſcertain and limit the weſtern boundaries of ſuch of the United States as are not fixed and ſettled by royal charters, and aſſign the lands without their limits, which at the beginning of the war were held out to the people as a common ſtock for defraying the expences to be incurred by it, and which can be conquered only by the joint blood and treaſure of the whole union, as a fund to diſcharge the debt and intereſt due, or to grow due, on the certificates abovementioned, by a ſale of thoſe lands at a moderate rate, with or without a reſerved quit-rent, as may be found moſt expedient; and in compact cantonments, ſo as to form ſeparate States; with liberty to form governments, and to be admitted into the confederacy on reaſonable terms, as ſoon as ſufficient numbers ſettle to bear the expence of a ſeparate government.

"That in order to prevent any inconveniency or diſtreſs from happening to the army or navy, from a ſcarcity of money in the treaſury, the engroſſing and monopolizing of proviſions, or the too frequent practice of commiſſaries and continental purchaſers over-bidding one another, in order to encreaſe their commiſſions, the eſtimates of the expence for the ſervice of each current year be made by Congreſs in dollars, at their full value of four ſhillings and ſix-pence ſterling, or ſeven ſhillings and ſix-pence current money, at ſixty-ſix and two-thirds exchange from ſterling, and laid before the reſpective Legiſlative bodies in the ſeveral United States, after being apportioned, recommending to them at the ſame time to paſs acts of Aſſembly in the ſaid ſeveral States for diſcharging the ſame by a ſpecific taxation in grain, ſtock, proviſion, cloth, ſhoes, ſtockings, or ſuch other articles as each individual may make for ſale, or may be wanted for the uſe of the army or navy, at the prices current before the commencement of the preſent war, according to the produce of each particular State; to be delivered to officers, at warehouſes erected or to be erected at proper places in each county or diſtrict, moſt convenient to veſſels or waggons, for the purpoſe of carrying the ſame to the army or the eſtabliſhed magazines, and to be diſcharged in money by ſuch perſons only, whoſe profeſſions or occupations produce none of thoſe articles."

It is highly probable that, had the laſt propoſed meaſure been adopted at the beginning of the preſent war, all the miſchievous conſequences ariſing from the depreciation of our paper money would have been prevented, the public credit preſerved, and many hundreds of the moſt induſtrious, and therefore moſt valuable citizens, ſaved from the preſent impending ruin; and much iniquity and injuſtice, occaſioned by making the preſent unfunded paper currency a legal tender in all caſes in ſome or moſt of the States, by which means perſons of looſe morals and principles have paid off their creditors with the twentieth part of the value they owed, to the great dimunition of their fortunes, and in ſome caſes to the ruin of orphans, would have been avoided.

If the foregoing plan, or ſomething equal thereto, is adopted by thoſe in authority, the probable conſequences will be an immediate reduction of the price of labour, and every article of commerce, to nearly its value at the commencement of the preſent war, except ſuch as are imported, and a very conſiderable abatement in them, for the reaſons before aſſigned; it being inconteſtibly true, that they are always high or low priced, in proportion to the ſum of the circulating medium or current caſh;—a leſſening of the expence of the war at leaſt thirty-nine parts in forty, ſuppoſing the depreciation to have ſtopped at forty for one, which unfortunately is not the caſe, a paper dollar at this preſent time being hardly current for more than one penny half-penny, although the public faith is pledged on the face thereof to make it four ſhillings and ſix-pence ſterling to the poſſeſſor;—a ſaving to the public of large ſums of money laid out in commiſſions to commiſſaries and public purchaſers, who, from the beginning of the war, have been intereſted in raiſing the price of every article wanted for the army or navy, in order to enhance their own commiſſions, the extraordinary effects whereof have been ſeverely felt in the enormous encreaſe of the public expence;—a relief from the uncertainty proceeding from caſualties or combinations of avaricious perſons, of procuring proviſions and neceſſaries for the army and navy in the proſecution of the war;—and above all, the reſtoration, in a great meaſure, of the public credit, by putting a ſtop to the growth of the preſent immenſe load of public debt.

On the contrary, if no immediate remedy is applied to the evil of depreciation, the public credit will be totally loſt, and our preſent currency become blank paper, or not worth the expence of plates and printing; the conſequences of which are dreadful: Yet the public faith, as hath been before obſerved, is pledged to every perſon to pay a ſilver dollar, of the value of four ſhillings and ſixpence ſterling, for every paper dollar he or ſhe may have in their poſſeſſion, and the eſtate of every American virtually mortgaged as a ſecurity for ſuch payment. This being the caſe, to carry on the war in the manner Congreſs hath hitherto done, by ſtriking and emitting new bills for the expence of each ſucceeding year, and continuing the whole, or at leaſt the greater part in circulation, although perhaps unavoidable at the beginning, before governments were formed and eſtabliſhed, is now become exceedingly miſchievous, and muſt load Americans with ſuch an enormous debt as never can be diſcharged, ſubject the public to bankruptcy, and thouſands of individuals to inevitable ruin. Borrowing money, if the people were diſpoſed to lend to the amount wanted by Congreſs, is but increaſing the evil, as every ſhilling circulates again, beſides the accumulation of intereſt. So it is in the caſe of taxes, if paid in paper money, unleſs the quantum exceeds the ſum wanted for the ſervice of the current year, which the abilities of the people will not admit of to a degree which can, in any given time, reduce the money at preſent in circulation to the ſum neceſſary for a reaſonable medium of trade and commerce.

Politicians have ſaid, that a large national debt, ſuppoſing it due to individuals of the ſame community, is no evil, as it makes no difference to the State what hands the wealth is in if it continues within the State. Perhaps this fact, if true in any caſe whatſoever, which is very problematical, holds good only in abſolute or deſpotic governments. But it will be ſaid, perhaps with truth, that no ſuch principle can ſafely be admitted in Republican States, ſuch as thoſe of North-America, where the governments, being in a great meaſure democratic, properly guarded againſt the evils ariſing from the very nature of pure democracy, a reaſonable, though not perfect, equality in property is to be cultivated, as moſt agreeable to the ſpirit of ſuch governments; and particular care ought to be taken that no meaſures are purſued, which may enable the ſpeculater, engroſſer or ſuch other perſons, who by indirect means may have it in their power, by poſſeſſing themſelves of vaſt ſums of our paper currency (which at its preſent depreciated value may eaſily be done) to form to themſelves ſuch eſtates, as may in time be dangerous to the liberties of their country. Nor is this the only evil to be feared, for as ſoon as foreign nations ſee a probability of the independance of America being ſpeedily eſtabliſhed, their merchants will endeavour to poſſeſs themſelves of its paper currency and loan office certificates, which, at the low rates they now paſs, will afford them immenſe profit. By the laſt publication of Congreſs reſpecting the public debts, the ſum of paper money in circulation is ſaid to be one hundred and eighty, and eventually might ariſe within the year to two hundred million of dollars; it is now, from the purchaſe of proviſions for the fleet and army, and an artificial ſcarcity (for upon the whole, whatever the caſe may be in particular places it is no other) reduced to fifty, and in many caſes ſixty for one; and as there is no preſent proſpect of any remedy to the evil, [illegible] cent that of a [illegible] for one year more or the ſame meaſures will, in all human probability, render even that ineffectual, from the immenſity of our debt.

It may perhaps be objected to the foregoing ſcheme, that the people will be averſe to a ſpecific tax, and that, in order to terminate the preſent diſpute to advantage, it is neceſſary to keep them in temper, to do which the expence ſhould be kept out of ſight, and not be immediately felt. This however would not be doing juſtice to the virtue and public ſpirit of the country. The people of America want only to be rightly directed, to purſue their true intereſt; and the ready and chearful obedience they have paid to every requiſition of Congreſs, ſufficiently ſhews their attachment to liberty and the true intereſt of their country. Beſides, it would amount to a degree of inſanity to refuſe to ſubmit to a regulation, which would enable them, without increaſing the public debt, to carry on the war at the fiftieth part of the expence they now do, on a ſuppoſition that the public faith is to be inviolably preſerved, which ought not to admit of a doubt, on the principle, that honeſty is always true policy.

The only objection of conſequence to the meaſures now propoſed is, the intereſt which is to be paid on the certificates to be iſſued for the ſurplus of the money to be called in, as it will indeed amount to a conſiderable ſum annually; but to this it may be anſwered, that Congreſs have propoſed to borrow, and have actually borrowed, large ſums to prevent emitting more money, which meaſure, it is plain, they judged leſs prejudicial than the rapid depreciations ariſing from ſuch emiſſions; but which it is clear would never remedy the evil, as before obſerved, becauſe the whole circulated again. To put the matter out of diſpute, let it be conſidered what proportion the intereſt of ſix per cent. bears to a depreciation of five or ſix thouſand per cent. which is perhaps no exaggeration, and that ſuch intereſt will be due and payable to individuals among ourſelves;—whereas, in the caſe of a foreign loan, it would continually drain the country of its money, or the produce of its labour. To which add, that if ſuch loan could be procured, the ſpecie, the moment it came into circulation, would be ſecreted by the firſt poſſeſſor, or exported by the merchant, and of courſe be of no real uſe to the public; all which is clear to a demonſtration, from the preſent practice with reſpect to the gold and ſilver which were among us at the commencement of the war; and what is more extraordinary, reſpecting our provincial paper money, not one ſhilling of either of which is in circulation, although the latter hath no intrinſic value, which is entirely owing to the hopes of one party and fears of the other, that in our preſent diſpute with Great-Britain we ſhall be cruſhed, notwithſtanding the preſen promiſing aſpect of our affairs in every inſtance, except our paper money.

To conclude: It would ſeem, from what hath been before obſerved, that the only means left to reſtore public credit, and our money to its original value, are,—immediately to reduce the ſum in circulation to the quantity neceſſary for a medium of trade,—to eſtabliſh funds for ſinking it at a reaſonable ſtated time, and paying off the ſums taken out of circulation, with the intereſt thereof,—to tax the people ſpecifically for the ſupport of the army and navy,—to ſtrike no more money, until it ſhall appear that exchange hath fallen below ſixty-ſix and two thirds per cent. from ſterling,—to be ſtrictly watchful over every perſon concerned in the receipt or diſburſement of public money—and fall upon a leſs expenſive œconomy or regulation, in the caſe of commiſſaries and public purchaſers; chief if not all of which purpoſes, it is preſumed, may, in a great meaſure, be effected by the foregoing ſcheme, if carried ſpeedily into x ec ution.

From the Courier of Europe, a French Paper, printed in London, October 15.

LIST of the French Navy, Spanish Fleet in the Channel.

in the Channel.

	Guns.
La Bretagne,	110
La Ville de Paris,	110
La Couronne,	80
Le St. Eſprit,	80
L'Auguſte,	80
Le Neptune,	80
Le Glorieux,	74
Le Conquérant,	74
L'Actif,	74
La Bourgogne,	74
Le Deſtin,	74
La Victoire,	74
Le Scipion,	74
Le Palmier,	74
L'Intrépide,	74
Le Zodiaque,	74
Le Citoyen,	74
L'Hercule,	74
Le Bien-Aimé,	74
Le Pluton,	74
L'Ardent,	64
L'Eveillé,	64
L'Alexandre,	64
Le Solitaire,	64
Le Protée,	64
L'Indien,	64
L'Actionnaire,	64
Le Bizarre,	64
Le Caton,	64
Le Triton,	64
Le St. Michel,	64
31 Ships.	2280

In the Weſt-Indies, commanded by M. D'Eſtaing.

	Guns.
Le Languedoc,	90
Le Tonnant,	80
Le Ceſar,	74
Le Zelé,	74
Le Robuſte,	74
L'Elector,	74
L'Annibal,	74
Le Guerrier,	74
Le Fendant,	74
Le Marſeillois,	74
Le Magnifique,	74
Le Protecteur,	74
Le Diadême,	74
Le Dauphin Royal,	70
Le Vengeur,	70
Le Vaillant,	64
La Provence,	64
Le Fantaſque,	64
Le Sphinx,	64
Le Fier-Rodrigue,	64
L'Amphion	56
Le Sagitaire	50
Le Fier,	50
25 Ships,	1694

In the Mediterranean, commanded by M. Sade.

	Guns.
Le Triumphant,	80
Le Heros,	74
Le Souverain,	74
Le Jaſon,	64
Le Hardy,	64
Le Lion,	64
6 Ships,	420

At the Iſland Bourbon.

	Guns.
L'Orient,	74
Le Brillant,	64
Le Sévere,	64
Le Flamand,	60
4 Ships,	262

On the Stocks, Rebuilding and Repairing.

	Guns.
Le Royal Louis,	110
L'Invincible,	110
Le Terrible,	100
Le Northumberland,	100
Le Duc de Burgogne,	80
Le Magnanime,	74
L'Illuſtre,	74
Le Brave	74
L'Argonaute,	74
Le Sceptre,	74
Le Minotaute	74
Le Diligent,	74
Les Six-Corps,	74
L'Ajax,	64
Le Bordelois,	64
15 Ships,	1220
31 Ditto in Channel,	2280
25 In Weſt-Indies,	1694
6 Mediterranean,	420
4 Iſland Bourbon,	262
81 Ships (French)	5876

Spaniſh Fleet in the Channel.

	Guns.
La Ste. Trinité,	114
El Rayo, *ou* la Foudre,	80
Le St. Vincent,	80
Le St. Louis,	80
Le St. Charles,	80
Le St. Nicolas,	80
Le St. François d'Aſſiſe,	70
Le St. Paſcal,	70
La Galice,	70
La Princeſſe,	70
Le St. Joachim,	70
Le St. Pierre,	70
Le St. Paul,	70
Le St. Joſeph,	70
L'Orient,	70
L'Arrogant,	70
Le St. François de Paul,	70
Le Sérieux,	70
La Ste. Elizabeth,	70
Le Brillant,	70
L'Atlas,	70
Le Vainqueur,	70
Le Guierrier,	70
Le Monarque,	70
L'Ange-Gardien,	70
Le St. Michel,	70
Le St. Eugene,	70
Le St. Damaſe,	70
Le St. Iſidore,	70
Le St. Velaſco,	70
Le St. Raphael	70
Le Septentrion,	70
Le Ruſe,	60
L'Eſpagne,	60
Le Mino,	54
35 Ships,	2508

Unknown Deſtination, under the Command of Don Antonio Ulloa.

	Guns.
Le Phenix,	80
Le St. Julien,	70
Le Gaillard,	70
Le Diligent,	70
4 Ships,	290

In the Mediterranean, Don Antonio Barcelo.

	Guns.
Le St. Jean-Baptiſte,	70
Le St. Janvier,	70
Le Puiſſant,	70
Le St. Auguſtin,	70
Le St. Laurent,	70
Le St. Dominique,	70
	66
7 Ships,	476

At the Havannah, Don Louis Bonnet.

	Guns.
Le Magnanime,	70
Le St. Jean de Nepomuence,	70
Le St. Gabriel,	70
L'Heureuſe,	70
Le St. Raimond,	70
5 Ships,	350

At Lima.

L'Amérique,	60
Le Péruvien,	60
Le St. Pierre d'Alcantara,	60
3 Ships,	180

On the Stocks, building and repairing.

Le Neptune,	100
L'Aquilon,	100
Le St. Ferdinand,	80
Le Terrible,	80
Le Triomphant,	80
L'Afrique,	70
Le Glorieux,	70
Le Ferme,	70
Le Dragon,	60
Le Champion,	60
Le Guypuiſcoa,	60
Le Prince,	60
Le Caſador,	60
Le St. Sylveſtre,	60
14 Ships,	1010

35	In the Channel,	2508
4	D. Antonio Ulloa,	290
7	Don Antonio Barcelo,	476
5	Havannah,	350
3	Lima,	180
14	Building and repairing,	1010
68	Ships (Spaniſh)	4814
81	Ditto (French)	5876
149	Ships, mounting	10690

BREST, *October* 12, 1779.

Relation of the engagement of the SURVEILLANTE *Frigate.*

THE frigate la Surveillante, of 32 guns, whereof 26 are twelve-pounders, commanded by the Chevalier de Couëdic, Lieutenant in the navy, ſailed in company with the cutter Expedition, commanded by M. de Roquefeuille, a ſecond Lieutenant in the navy, with orders to cruize in the channel to obſerve the Engliſh fleet, and to give advice of its poſition, if they could get any.

The 6th, at day-break, the frigate diſcovered a ſhip, a ſnow and a cutter. M. de Couëdic knew that the ſhip and cutter were veſſels of war, but could not well judge what the ſnow was. Theſe two veſſels were two leagues to windward: They came up; but the ſnow, being a neutral veſſel, kept on her courſe: When they were two gun ſhot off they began to haul their wind, and M. Couëdic gave chaſe to them. His frigate ſailing better than they did, in a very little time he was within reach, and fired fifty ſhot at them, having hoiſted his colours, while the ſhip, which proved to be an Engliſh frigate of the ſame force with the Surveillante, ſhewed none.

At half paſt nine o'clock ſhe determined to engage us, and coming along-ſide within piſtol-ſhot, fired a broad ſide of grape-ſhot, which was inſtantly returned; and ſome ſhot were alſo fired at the cutters, which were approaching each other, and engaged at about the ſame diſtance. Immediately the Surveillante, which was on a different tack, put herſelf on the ſame with the Engliſh ſhip. They manœuvred for near an hour, ſtriving each to gain a favourable poſition. From this time they kept within piſtol-ſhot of each other, and were often yard-arm and yard-arm. After an hour and a half's engagement, the French Captain received a ball on the top of his head, which ſtunned him for a ſhort time, but ſoon recovering, he called for a glaſs of wine and water, and did not budge from the deck. After they had been engaged 3 hours, all the maſts of the Surveillante fell; then the Engliſh frigate came athwart the hauſe of our ſhip, that ſhe might cannonade her, without running a riſque of receiving our fire: In ſix minutes their maſts had the ſame fate: M. de Couëdic had then received two wounds more, one of which was in the lower part of his belly, and is thought to be mortal; notwithſtanding which he had reſolution enough to go on the forecaſtle with the reſt of his crew, and to direct the diſpoſitions for taking the frigate by boarding: He ordered hand-grenades; and the very inſtant when the crew were going upon the bow ſprit, he obſerved that the Engliſh had deſerted their quarter deck; the exploſion of the grenades had ſet fire to the ſails of the Engliſh which were ſtill upon deck, and in a little while the fire increaſed ſo faſt that it reached the French frigate, which was obliged to cut away the flying gib-boom, then foul of the Engliſh frigate, and to row off.

The battle being now over, M. de Couëdic found himſelf very weak, retired to his cabin, and ſent for his ſurgeon. This officer has ſhewn the greateſt preſence of mind, ſkill in working his ſhip, and moſt determined bravery: His ſecond Captain, M. de Bintinaie, had loſt an arm; the Chevalier de Loſtange, third in command, received a bad wound in the eye; one ſubaltern officer was killed, and another dangerouſly wounded; of his principal officers there remains but one auxiliary and three midſhipmen, all three M. Couëdic's nephews. He had 32 of his men killed, 52 dangerouſly, and 40 ſlightly wounded; 30 men only remained unhurt.

The frigate blew up at five o'clock, P. M. above 40 of her crew were ſaved, by whom we underſtood that ſhe was named the Quebec, and carried (as did the Surveillante) 26 guns, twelve pounders, on her deck, and 6 ſix pounders on the quarter-deck and forecaſtle; that the crew conſiſted of 220 good ſeamen and 80 volunteers. The Captain had betted in England that he would bring in a French frigate of the ſame force, and accordingly had cauſed his colours to be nailed, that they might not be ſtruck.

The Captain of the Quebec was named *George Farmer*, aged 50 years.
The firſt Lieutenant, *Francis Roberts*, 30
The ſecond Lieutenant, *James Henderſon*, 28
The Maſter, *James Buck*, 40

Of the number ſaved were Roberts and Field, from whom we got theſe particulars; the firſt of them had his arm ſhattered.

The Surveillante returned on the 8th of October to Breſt, towed in by the cutter Expedition, which had reduced her adverſary, and did not leave her but to come to the aſſiſtance of our frigate: They had four of their crew killed, and fourteen badly wounded.

Meſſieurs de Couëdic and Roquefeuille are covered with glory, and have gained much of it to the French flag; nor have the Engliſh done themſelves leſs honour, but have been more unfortunate.

Paris, October 16. The Captain of the *Quebec* went on a cruize with no other view than to give chaſe to the *Surveillante*, and had boaſted that the French frigate ſhould not eſcape; to prove to his crew that he would fight deſperately, he had nailed his enſign to the ſtaff, and his men huzza'd for joy: We know how the affair ended: The hand-grenades which our people threw into the enemy's frigate, when they were on the point of boarding her, ſet fire to her. We cannot aſſure ourſelves that the life of the brave *M. de Couedic* will be ſaved, as ſeveral muſquet-balls have lodged near his loins, and we have reaſon to apprehend that he will ſink under the attempt to extract them.

October 18. Monſieur de *Couedic* is growing a little better, and we have hopes of his recovery. The Princeſſes of *Bouillon* and *Henin*, and Madame the Dutcheſs of *Lauzun*, whom we have had here for a few days paſt, were pleaſed to go board the *Surveillante*; they ſaid a great many flattering things to the crew, and diſtributed money liberally to the ſailors; they aſked one of them, who was very badly wounded, why they had not nailed up their colours, as the Engliſh Captain had done? to which the brave fellow anſwered, *Our's was nailed by honour.*

November 5. We have received the following particulars of the ſea-fight between the King's cutter *Expedition* of 12 three pounders, commanded by the Viſcount *de Roquefeuille*, a Lieutenant in the navy, and the Engliſh cutter the *Rambler*, at the time of the engagement between the *Surveillante* and the *Quebec*.

The engagement between the cuttters began a little before noon, when they were within piſtol-ſhot of each other: Their cannon were nearly equal, but the muſquetry of the *Rambler* was much ſuperior to thoſe of the *Expedition*, and the cloſeneſs of the two veſſels to one another gave their muſquetry no ſmall advantage. The action was maintained on both ſides with great obſtinacy. At a quarter paſt one the frigates, on which the Viſcount *de Roquefeuille* always kept his eye, were diſmaſted: The fire of the *Rambler* began to ſlacken ſenſibly, while that of the *Expedition* was kept up, notwithſtanding the great number of her wounded: But the Viſcount thought himſelf bound to forego the advantage he had gained, in order to aſſiſt the *Surveillante*, to which he rendered great ſervice by towing her into *Breſt* harbour. The *Expedition* had three men killed, and fourteen wounded; of the former is the Sieur *le Prince*, Firſt Lieutenant of a frigate, but who went on this cruize in quality of a ſecond.

LONDON.

Oct. 5. A long ſpace of time has elapſed ſince we have conſidered America as loſt to this nation without reſource. To diſſipate the ſmall hopes which ſome ſtill retained Spain has joined its forces to thoſe of France. The friends of adminiſtration have taken all imaginable pains to perſuade the multitude, that the neutral powers formerly in friendſhip with Great-Britain would not remain idle ſpectators. They have ſpoke of a mediation, but have repreſented it accompanied with threats, in order to intimidate the cabinet of Verſailles and Madrid. But now letters from Peterſburg, Berlin, Amſterdam and Turin have diſſipated that momentary illuſion. They are in every ones hands, and prove that all thoſe courts, from whom this favourable interpoſition was expected, after ſome political and diſcreet negotiations, have remained ſilent, and ſome of thoſe foreign miniſters have been heard to expreſs that they could not conceive the obſtinacy of the Court of St. James's.

It is an undoubted fact, that thoſe courts have propoſed to that of Great-Britain, to acknowledge the independence of America; it is the more probable, inaſmuch as it is the particular intereſt of each of thoſe courts that this independency ſhould be acknowledged. In ſuch a poſition the Britiſh obſerve, What can be our perſpective? A war to ſupport with unequal forces, an enormous national debt accumulating, without hopes of any aſſiſtance, not even that of being pitied; it is better to let the mine blow up; misfortunes perhaps may reſtore to us the political conſiſtency which we have loſt by being blinded with our former proſperity.

Oct 26. Saturday laſt the Lords of the Admiralty received advice that a French veſſel had carried into Nantz nine of the crew of the *Quebec*, who were found after they had been three days floating upon the yards, &c. of that frigate, which had fallen over board.

CHARLESTOWN *(South-Carolina) Dec.* 8.

The remaining free citizens of the State of Georgia have unanimouſly elected His Excellency George Walton, Eſq; to be their Governor—A gentleman who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his bravery, and was dangerouſly wounded, when the enemy atttacked and took Savannah in December laſt year, and remained a priſoner with them till the 13th of October laſt.

A detachment of Virginia continental infantry, commanded by Col. Heth, and ſome of Col. Baylor's horſe, arrived here laſt Thurſday. A body of troops are alſo arrived at the boundary line.

Feb. 4. The Hon. Henry Laurens, John Matthews, Francis Kinloch, Arthur Middleton, and Thomas Bee, Eſqrs. are elected Delegates to repreſent this State in Congreſs.

The fleet which we have had frequent intelligence of collecting at Sandy Hook, ſailed from thence on the 24th of December laſt. It is ſaid to have conſiſted of more than 140 ſail, about 50 of which were empty victuallers and merchantmen bound to Europe. By what we can learn, the Ruſſel and Robuſte, of 74 guns, the Europa, Defiance and Raiſonable, of 64, the Renown of 50, the Roebuck and Romulus, of 44, and two frigates, ſailed with the fleet. Of the tranſports, three, viz. the brig Lady Croſby, and the ſloops Swift and Henry, have been brought in here. Off Cape Hatteras, about four weeks ſince, they met with a very ſevere ſtorm, which ſeparated the fleet, and obliged the two ſloops, as well as moſt other veſſels having horſes, to throw them over board.

The common report is, that there were 94 veſſels, including the men of war, bound ſoutherly, having on board a large body of troops, ſome ſay 8000, under the command of Sir Henry Clinton, or Lord Cornwallis. The place of rendezvous, in caſe of ſeparation, was Tybee; at leaſt the veſſels brought in here had ſuch orders.

Two 2 deckers and a frigate have been ſeen off this bar ſeveral times within this week paſt; and a number of heavy guns have been frequently heard at night, and during the hazy weather we have lately had, ſuppoſed to be ſignals from the men of war to the ſcattered veſſels as they may fall in with the coaſt.

GEORGIA.

To His Honour George Walton, *Eſquire, Governor and Commander in Chief of the ſaid State.*

WE, the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of Georgia, in Aſſembly met, beg leave to inform your Honour of your unanimous election to the office of Governor of this State.

The firm confidence we repoſe in your abilities, and ſteady attachmment to the independence of our country, give us full aſſurance that, under your adminiſtration, a perſeverance in thoſe exertions which have hitherto characterized the faithful councils of this country, will take place. Sir, We have conſigned to your care a ſacred truſt, the government of a people who have bled freely in the cauſe of the confederal alliance, and are determined, to ſeal the attempt of redeeming this country with the blood of all, rather than ſubmit to the deteſted and abominable yoke of Britiſh rule.

WILLIAM GLASCOCK, Speaker.

To the Honourable the Speaker, and the reſt of the Members of the Aſſembly of the State of Georgia.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen,

I AM thankful for the honour of your appointment, and polite addreſs of yeſterday: But I had been hopeful, from the late afflictions with which it has pleaſed Heaven to viſit me, that I ſhould not have been required, at this time, to take an active ſtation in your affairs: Nor would any thing but the ſituation of the State, calling for the aſſiſtance of every man, induce me to accept it. Relying upon your faithful ſupport, I ſhall uſe my beſt efforts to enforce the laws for the ſafety and welfare of the people.

On your part much may be done.----The conſtitution, and the laws, call for a vigorous ſupport, to prevent otherwiſe unavoidable anarchy. A repreſentation at Congreſs is moſt eſſentially neceſſary: The well-being of our State; the exiſtence of its independency; and the balance of ſufferage upon queſtions determinable by inevitable intereſt----all depend upon it: Nor is the reſtoration of credit to our paper circulation leſs important. The enemy, exhauſted by great exertions, may chuſe to riſk all in one concluding effort the enſuing winter; and therefore it is incumbent to make the moſt ſpeedy and effectual preparations for the ſafety of the State. A corps of horſemen to watch the motions of the enemy and the Indians, and ſufficient to keep out the thieves from both, ſhould immediately be raiſed. Deciſive meaſures ſhould be purſued againſt the unhappy but dangerous few, who will live amongſt us----and yet love our enemies! My late ſituation gave me an opportunity of ſeeing, that, by perſons of this deſcription, the councils of the States are betrayed. By our laws, it is already criminal to correſpond with or ſend intelligence to the enemy; but ſome certain and effectual mode of detection might be pointed out and authorized.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen,

I have learned a leſſon in captivity.---The enemy keep no terms with thoſe they ſtile rebels; let us profit by the example, and hold none with thoſe who publicly or ſecretly adhere to the cauſe of the tyrant. Artful and inſidious as they are, let us be no longer impoſed upon, but effectually put diſaffection out of countenance. For the attainment of the great object of the war our citizens have bled freely, and ſacrificed every eaſe and comfort. Your enemies confeſs them to have been brave, and to have contended for their country like freemen; and we

know, that all our councils have been uniformly leading to present safety and permanent independency. Hitherto sustained by your own virtue, there is no doubt but that, in your present distresses, Congress will support you. Let us not, therefore, despair; but chearfully bear every present ill, rather than admit an idea of a partial accommodation with the enemy. Real Services from our illustrious and most friendly ally, are complete proofs of the sincerity of his intentions; and the junction of Spain and Sweden in the war are new pillars to the independency of America, which no earthly powers, in my judgment, can shake.

GEORGE WALTON.

BOSTON, February 14.

By Capt. Potter, who arrived here last Friday in twenty days from Charlestown, South Carolina, we learn,---That the Boston, Providence, Ranger and Queen of France, which sailed from hence the latter end of November, arrived at that port on the 19th of December, after a tedious passage of 26 days, having met with severe gales---That on their passage from hence they took a brig of 12 guns from St. Augustine, which had not arrived when Captain Potter sailed---That a packet-boat had decoyed in there a privateer brig called the Lady Crosby, of 12 guns and 18 men, from New-York, laden with cloathing for the new levies there, not knowing but she was going into Georgia, by which they learnt, that the fleet from New-York bound for Georgia, which sailed the latter end of December, had been so separated in the severe storms in December and January, that scarcely two vessels were to be seen together; That in consequence of the above report, the Providence and Ranger, in conjunction with four French frigates, sailed from thence on a short cruize, on or about the 23d of January, in order to pick up some of the scattered transports; and 'tis not doubted but we shall have good accounts of some of them---That a good number of troops from North-Carolina had arrived there, and as great numbers of others were on their march from Virginia, they were in little fear of an invasion from Georgia, as no certain information had been received of the arrival of any British recruits at Savannah.

In the night of the 24th of October last, the Guadaloupe British frigate, commanded by George Robinson, Esq; from Quebec for Georgia, in a hard gale of wind, fell into the midst of Count D'Estaing's fleet, and next day narrowly escaped being taken by three 74 gun ships. The 26th, the gale continuing, they were obliged to cut away the anchors from the bows, and heave seven of the guns overboard. Capt. Samuel Spencer, in the brig Betsey, from Georgia for this port, with upwards of 100 souls on board, was taken by the Guadaloupe,---and gives Captain Robinson the credit of having treated all his prisoners with great humanity and generosity.

PHILADELPHIA, *March 8.*

From a New-York paper of the 22d ult. we learn, that the schooner Phœnix, Captain Collins, which sailed with the British fleet the 26th of December last, with horses and some troops, was dismasted off the island of Bermuda, in a hard gale of wind. Some privateers from Boston meeting with her, they took off the wreck Lieut. Bucks, of the dragoons; also Lieutenants Hugh Davids and Samuel Chapman, and Cornet Mitter, of Lord Cathcart's legion. The rest of the crew are said to be taken off by some British cruizers. Another vessel, said to be loaded with artillery and Hessian troops, which sailed at the same time, was cast away near the same place. The chief of the crew are said to be saved by a New-York privateer.

Monday last arrived here the brig Patty, Capt. Prowle, from Cadiz, which place he left on the 20th of November last, in company with the brig Achilles, Capt. Thompson, for this port, and lost sight of him on the 2d of December near Teneriffe. Capt. Prowle, in lat. 26: 39, long. 38: 27, fell in with the brig Stardigo, Capt. Webb, from Salem, New-England, bound to Martinico, and being short of bread, sent his boat on board and received one barrel of flour from Capt. Webb, but the sea being very high rendered it impossible, without great danger of the people's lives, to send the boat back to pay for it, for which they fired several shot at him. On the 27th of December, in lat. 33: 9, long. 61: 4, Captain Prowle met with a very heavy gale of wind at N. W. and a high sea, which obliged him to heave all his guns and a number of other things overboard. And on the 16th of February, in lat. 26: 34, long. 69: 4, he fell in with the snow Wolf, of 10 four-pounders, James Ewing, master, from Antigua for New-York, loaded with rum and gin, which he boarded and took.

The brig Industry, Captain Collins, belonging to this port, was a few days ago carried into New-York by one of his British Majesty's ships of war.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
Monday, February 14, 1780.

THE House having debated and seriously considered of the instructions to be given to the Delegates of this State in Congress, the same were unanimously agreed to, and are as follows:

GENTLEMEN,

THE present critical situation of public affairs justly excites our anxiety and concern, and presses us to lay before you our sentiments on a few of the most important particulars.

It is with inexpressible regret we have seen the public credit reduced to so low an ebb, as at times even to threaten its total extinction. Hence we have rejoiced to see the many efforts of Congress for its restoration, as a measure the most intimately connected with the honor and true interest of America. The virtuous indignation expressed by Congress upon the supposition of a breach of public faith in this respect, gave great and general satisfaction to the good people of this State, who abhor every idea of this kind. But it is a subject of so delicate a nature, that it ought to be free from the breath of suspicion, and we think true wisdom and policy not only justify, but call for every measure which may dispel even the doubt of disaffection, and confirm and establish the public confidence upon the most solid and indisputable principles.

We therefore direct you to propose that it be recommended to the several Legislatures of the United States, by special Acts of Assembly, to recognize their several quotas of the public debt specifically, if they can be ascertained, or generally, if they cannot, as debts for which the public faith of the State is solemnly and irrevocably pledged; and that each, by such ways and means, and upon such principles as its particular circumstances and wisdom may direct, be desired to provide funds for sinking its respective proportion within a limited period.

When particular States are called upon for specific supplies, which, furnished at current prices, may exceed the amount of taxes due from such State to the Treasury of the United States, it is a just and reasonable expectation that such State should receive for such surplus a return of settled value, otherwise the depreciation becomes a heavy and insupportable tax, and more grievous, the more the State exerts itself in the common cause. We therefore wish to see the Continental Money reduced to some fixed standard, to which the limitation of emissions is a very happy step, and which the measure we have above recommended, if well executed, we trust, will complete.

Many other good consequences we apprehend would flow from this measure, and particularly that each State might, by Loans from its respective inhabitants, avail itself of the present depreciation, drawing from them large sums of money for current supplies, which are now withheld, from a contemplation of the uncertainty of repayment, at any known value, and the apparent risque, if not loss, incurred by those who have heretofore placed money in the public funds.

We also think it highly necessary, and desire you to promote an inquiry into the present state of the army, so as to obtain a comparative view of the number of troops furnished by each State, their condition and appointments for effectual service, and the duration of service, so that justice may hereafter be done to every State, in proportion to its real exertions in the common cause.

We also direct you to inquire officially, whether the recommendations of Congress to forbear granting unappropriated lands have been complied with by those States who had adopted such a measure, as the necessity and policy of this State will not admit our farther compliance with that resolution, unless a general obedience thereto ensure the general benefits thereby intended.

We also enjoin you on the part of the State to concur in every measure tending to correct public abuses, retrench unnecessary and superfluous expences, discharging supernumerary and useless officers, under whatever denomination, and if any alteration of system is necessary for this great purpose, we direct you to concur therein, being fully satisfied that nothing is more necessary to reconcile the inhabitants of the State to the taxes and other burthens imposed on them, than fidelity in the public officers, and visible œconomy in the public expenditures.

Signed, by order of the House,

JOHN BAYARD, Speaker.

ATTESTED. THOMAS PAINE,
Clerk of the General Assembly.

LOTTERY-OFFICE, March 2, 1780.

THE Managers of the Lottery of the United States acquaint the Public, That the drawing of the Third Class began yesterday, agreeable to resolve of Congress, and will continue from day to day until finished.

Tickets may be had, for a few days, at the Lottery-Office only, from Nine o'clock till Twelve in the morning, and from Three to Five in the afternoon.

STATE OF THE LOTTERY, March 8.

PRIZES DRAWN.

6	of	1000 dollars.
9	of	500
285	of	40

REMAIN in the WHEELS.

1	of	30,000 dollars.
1	of	20,000
2	of	15,000
2	of	10,000
10	of	5000
194	of	1000
991	of	500
19,715	of	40

PAUL FOOKS, Check Clerk.

N. B. The Adventurers may be informed of the fate of their Tickets by applying to the Check Clerk, morning and evening, at the Lottery-Office.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, Thursday, March 2.

The Bill intitled, "An Act for procuring a supply of Provisions, &c. for the use of the army," was read the second time, and being debated by paragraphs, was ordered to be transcribed for a third reading, and in the mean time printed for consideration.

Extract from the Minutes,

THOMAS PAINE, Clerk

An ACT for procuring a supply of Provisions, &c. for the use of the Army.

WHEREAS the Honorable the Continental Congress have Resolved, That this State be called on to procure within the present year, the following articles for the use of the army, viz. forty thousand barrels of flour, two hundred thousand bushels of Indian corn, or other short forage equivalent, one thouandf even hundred tons of hay, fourteen thousand one hundred sand eighty nine bushels of salt, and twenty-four thousand four hundred and twenty-three gallons of rum. In order therefore to comply as far as possible with this requisition,

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That for the purpose of carrying this Act into effect, there be appointed one Commissioner of Purchase in the city of Philadelphia, and one in each county of this State, and that the following persons be and they are hereby appointed to be the said Commissioners of Purchase, to wit.

For the city of Philadelphia,
For the county of Philadelphia,
For the county of Chester,
For the county of Bucks,
For the county of Lancaster,
For the county of York,
For the county of Cumberland,
For the county of Berks,
For the county of Northampton,
For the county of Bedford,
For the county of Northumberland,
For the county of Westm reland,

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That each and every of the said Commissioners, before they enter upon the execution of their trust, shall take the following oath or affirmation (which may be administred by any Justice of the Peace in the city and county for which the said Commissioners shall be respectively appointed,) to wit. I. A B. do swear (or affirm,) that I will diligently and faithfully, without favour, affection or partiality, execute the duty and trust reposed in me, by an Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, intitled, "An Act for procuring a supply of Provisions for the use of the army."

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Commissioners shall severally in the city and each of the counties for which they are respectively appointed, be authorized and required, and they and every of them are hereby authorized and required, to purchase all the wheat and wheat flour, and other articles above enumerated, which can be procured within the said city and several counties respectively for which they are chosen, at such price or prices as shall be ascertained and fixed in the manner which is herein after directed and appointed, and in case sufficient cannot be procured by purchase, that then and in that case, the same Commissioners be authorized and required to seize and take into their care and possession all wheat and wheat flour and other articles as above, in the hands of millers, merchants, traders, farmers or others, leaving to the farmers as much as may be sufficient to support their families until the first day of August next after such seizure, and one third of what shall be found in their possession over and above the same quantity, and to all others sufficient only for the support of their families during the time aforesaid: Provided always, That no person or persons be allowed to retain the said one third part, over and above what is necessary for the support of his or their family, unless the same be of his own raising or growth. And in case any debate shall arise as to what ought to be retained, it shall be settled as the price is herein after directed to be fixed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Commissioners and each of them, within the city or county for which they are respectively appointed, be authorised and required to hire, or if need be to seize any mill or mills, for grinding the said wheat, and to hire or seize as aforesaid, any storehouses for the safe keeping the said wheat and flour, and to hire, or if need be to impress any horses and carriages, boats or other vessels, for transporting the same, to hire persons and procure materials for making sacks, barrels, or other proper casks or boxes, for containing and transporting the same, to hire fit persons for threshing out the wheat or other grain above mentioned, if it may be necessary, and in general to do all and every thing which may be needful for the procuring, collecting and transporting the said wheat and flour, and other above enumerated articles, to such place or places as are herein after directed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the price of such articles shall be ascertained and fixed by the said Commissioner and party, or in case they cannot agree, by and with the assistance of such reputable third person, not interested immediately in the prices, as may be called upon by the said Commissioner. And such price so fixed shall be paid in ready money, or lawfully tendered before such wheat or flour or other articles as above so bought or seized shall be removed, and the said Commissioners respectively shall take receipts, in a proper book for that purpose, for all monies so paid, mentioning the quantity of such article or articles so bought or seized, and the price of the same, in words at length, and shall deposit the said book of receipts in the hands of the county Treasurer, within one year next after the passing of this Act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said wheat and flour, and the shorts and bran, and other enumerated articles, when collected by the said Commissioners, or any of them, shall be transported and delivered by them in such quantities and proportions, and at such times and places, as by the Supreme Executive Council of this Commonwealth shall from time to time be ordered and required, in order that the same may be conveyed and deposited in such place or places within this State, as the Commander in Chief shall appoint and direct.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That each and every of the said Commissioners shall cease and desist from purchasing and collecting wheat and flour, and other articles by virtue of this Act, whenever at any time they shall be ordered so to do by the Supreme Executive Council; and that the said Commissioners, and every of them, be enjoined and required to make monthly returns to the said Council, of their proceedings, and of the quantities of wheat and flour and other articles procured by them, in pursuance of this Act, and shall finally settle their accounts annually with the Committee of this House.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Commissioners, for their trouble and expence, shall be allowed for every barrel of flour, and for every hundred bushels of short forage, for every ton of hay, for every hundred bushels of salt, for every hundred gallons of rum, by them procured, by virtue of this Act, and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all Justices, Sheriffs and other civil officers, be and they are hereby enjoined and required to aid and assist the said Commissioners, and every of them, to carry this Law and the intention thereof into full and speedy effect.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That during the continuance of this Act, no Quarter-master, Forage-master, Commissary, or any of their Deputies or Assistants, or other officer on the Staff of Congress, be suffered or allowed to purchase any wheat or wheat flour or other of the above articles, except for their own private consumption, within this State, upon pain of forfeiting the value of the wheat or wheat flour, or other article so by him or them purchased; and that any or either of them offending herein, shall and may be indicted in any Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in the said city, or any county of this State, and being convicted thereof, shall be adjudged to forfeit and pay to the amount of the value of the said article or articles so by him or them purchased, one half to the use of the informer, and the other half to the use of this Commonwealth: On the trial of which indictment, the said informer shall be received and admitted as a witness.

To be SOLD by Public Auction,

At the Coffee-House, on Friday, the 10th of March inst. at 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon,

FIVE Valuable Tracts of LAND, situate and lying in Cumberland County, and State of Pennsylvania. Any Gentleman, inclining to purchase, may see the Titles at the Sign of the Black Horse, in Market-street, and be informed of the Quality of the Land, and the Value of the Improvements. ¶

A NEAT EDITION OF THE
NEW TESTAMENT
(In good Binding) Is JUST PUBLISHED, AND TO BE SOLD, BY
FRANCIS BAILEY,
Printer, in Market-Street, between Third and Fourth-Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on the Tenth of May next,

THAT large, commodious and well accustomed INN, in the town of Chester, lately occupied by David Cowpland, deceased: The House is three story high, with four rooms on a floor, a good garret and kitchen, with good stables, sheds, oat-house, garden, and pump in the yard; it is an old and excellent stand, and well calculated for the business. For particulars enquire of the subscribers, living in Chester.

ISABELLA COWPLAND, and
SARAH COWPLAND, } Executrixes.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, living at White-Marsh, in Philadelphia county, about the 9th of September last, a chestnut sorrel Gelding, rising 3 years old, a natural pacer, hath neither brand nor ear-mark, near 14½ hands high, has a feather on each side of his head, and a feather on the peak of his near shoulder, one of his hind feet white fetlock high. Whoever takes up the said Gelding, and secures him, so that the owner may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by ¶

JOSEPH LUKEN.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by
HALL AND SELLERS,
A FOURTH ESSAY on FREE TRADE AND FINANCE, humbly offered to the CONSIDERATION of the PUBLIC.
BY A CITIZEN OF PHILADELPHIA.

LONDON, *November 25.*

The humble ADDRESS *of the Houſe of Commons to the* KING.

"Moſt GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

"WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of Great-Britain in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your Majeſty the thanks of this Houſe, for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

"We are truly ſenſible that, in the preſent arduous ſituation of affairs, we are called upon by every principle and every ſentiment of duty to your Majeſty, and to thoſe we repreſent, to exert and unite our utmoſt efforts in the ſupport and defence of our country againſt a moſt unjuſt war, and one of the moſt dangerous confederacies that was ever formed againſt the crown and people of Great Britain.

"We ſee and revere the goodneſs of Divine Providence in fruſtrating and diſappointing the deſigns of our enemies to invade this kingdom: And whenever they attempt to carry their menaces into execution, we truſt that their attacks will be repelled, and their enterpize defeated, by the bleſſing of the ſame Providence on the valour and intrepidity of your Majeſty's fleets and armies; and that your Majeſty's gracious and endearing declaration of your confidence in the character and courage of your people will be juſtified by the moſt convincing proofs, that they are ſtill animated by the ſame ardour and the ſame ſpirit that have in former times carried this nation through ſo many difficulties and dangers, and have ſo often enabled their anceſtors to protect their country and all its dominions, and to ſave not only their own rights, but the liberties of other free States, from the reſtleſs ambition and encroaching power of the Houſe of Bourbon.

"We acknowledge, with thankfulneſs, your Majeſty's goodneſs and attention to the addreſs of this Houſe, reſpecting your loyal and faithful kingdom of Ireland, in being pleaſed to order ſuch papers to be communicated to this Houſe, as may aſſiſt our deliberations on this important buſineſs: And we beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that we will not fail to take into our conſideration what farther benefits and advantages may be extended to that kingdom by ſuch regulations, and ſuch methods, as may moſt effectually promote the common ſtrength, wealth and intereſts of all your dominions.

"Permit us, Sir, to return our humble thanks to your Majeſty, for the gracious manner in which your Majeſty renews and confirms your entire approbation of the good-conduct and ſteady diſcipline of the national militia; and to aſſure your Majeſty, that we concur moſt ſincerely with your Majeſty, in acknowledging and applauding the meritorious zeal and ſervices of thoſe loyal ſubjects who ſtood forth in the hour of danger, and who have added confidence, as well as ſtrength, to the national defence.

"Your Majeſty's faithful Commons receive with gratitude, and take a ſincere part in your Majeſty's paternal expreſſions of concern that the various and extenſive ſervices and operations of the enſuing year muſt unavoidably be attended with great and heavy expences: Yet, when it is conſidered how much the commerce, the proſperity, and the ſafety of Great-Britain depends on the iſſue of this conteſt, we doubt not that ſuch powerful conſiderations and motives will induce all your Majeſty's ſubjects to ſuſtain, with cheerfulneſs and magnanimity, whatever burthen ſhall be found neceſſary for raiſing ſuch ſupplies as may enable your Majeſty to proſecute the war with vigour and effect, and to make every exertion in order to compel your enemies to liſten to equitable terms of peace and accommodation.

TO BE LETT,

A LARGE convenient TANYARD, with Bark-Houſe, &c. Alſo a Houſe near the Yard, if wanted. A Houſe, Garden, and 5 or 6 Acres of Land, about a Mile from the City, to be Lett on Shares. A Lot of about 3 Acres in Princeton, New-Jerſey, to be ſold. All which may be entered on immediately. Enquire of

ISAAC SNOWDEN.

Agreeable to the laſt Will and Teſtament of GEORGE ANDERSON, deceaſed, will be expoſed to SALE, on Thurſday, the ſixteenth of this inſtant March,

A PLANTATION of good LAND, containing 125 acres, with the uſual allowance, ſituate and lying in Sadſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, 48 miles from Philadelphia, 18 from Lancaſter, and about ¼ of a mile from the Horſe-ſhoe road, whereon is erected a log dwelling-houſe, a good barn and ſtables, a very good ſpring and ſpring houſe, a good bearing orchard, about 80 acres cleared, 9 thereof is good meadow, and as much more may be made; the whole is in good repair, and as good for corn and paſture as any in its neighbourhood, the remainder is well timbered; a ſtream of water runs through ſaid land, whereby the fields are conſtantly ſupplied with water; it would be a very good ſeat for a tanner or a diſtiller. The title is indiſputable. The ſale to begin at ten o'clock ſaid day, on the premiſes; where due attendance will be given, and the terms made known, by

¶ REBECCA WALLACE, Executrix.

Philadelphia, February 23, 1780.

WHEREAS there was a Horſe and a Mare adverti-ſed in Mr. Dunlap's paper December the 25th, One roan Mare about 14 hands high, 3 or 4 years old, and a bay Horſe, 8 or 9 years old; and as no owner hath yet come to claim them, if they do not come in 3 weeks from the publication of this advertiſement, they will be ſold for the coſt, at the Coneſtogoe Waggon.

¶ JOHN JARVIS.

N. B. A brown Horſe that came to the ſtables about three weeks ago, advertiſed in Mr. Dunlap's paper, about 9 or 10 years old, about 14 hands high, a very thick mane, and a mealy noſe; looks much like a cart horſe, judged to have been ſtolen, came to my yard in very cold weather early in the morning, in a very great ſweat. J. J.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Towamenſing townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the firſt of September laſt, a black HORSE, ſix years old, 14 hands high, or thereabouts. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and fetch him away within four weeks after the date hereof, or he will be ſold to defray expences. SWAN YOKUM.

February 15, 1780. ¶

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Lebanon townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the night of the 15th of November 1779, a black HORSE, ten years old, about 15 hands high, a natural pacer, carries lofty, branded on the near buttock with B, his mane hangs to the off ſide, and has a long ſwitch tail. Whoever ſecures the ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ABRAHAM SMITH. ¶

Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, Feb. 29, 1780.

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, living near the Wheat-Sheaf tavern, on Briſtol road, the 25th of January laſt, a brown Horſe, 14 hands high, 8 years old, low in fleſh, a blaze in his forehead, a ſnip on his noſe, his hind feet white, no brand perceivable. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. ½ JAMES POTTS.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On Thurſday the 9th of March next,

A PLANTATION or Tract of LAND, containing 180 acres, with the uſual allowance, lying in Weſt Nantmell townſhip Cheſter county, whereon is erected a good ſtone houſe and log barn, a quantity of meadow, more may be made, a never failing ſpring of good water, convenient to the houſe, three good apple bearing orchards, timber ſufficient for the uſe of ſaid place, being a part of the real eſtate of John Peirſol, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by me JOSEPH TREGO, Executor. *

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

on the 15th day of March next, upon the premiſes,

A VALUABLE LOT of LAND, with a two ſtory ſtone meſſuage, barn, ſtable, and a very fine ſtore-houſe built of ſtone, where a rich ſtore has been kept for many years, and a well of excellent water at the door; it is ſituate by the 14 mile ſtone, near Plymouth meeting-houſe, and is a pleaſant place for a gentleman's country ſeat, or for any public buſineſs, as there is public entertainment kept at the place at preſent. The terms of ſale will be made known at the time. The ſale to begin at One o'clock. ¶ LEVI TRUMP.

POTTERS and MOULDERS

WANTED at Atſion Iron Works, New-Jerſey. Apply to LAWRENCE SALTAR, at ſaid works, or to BENJAMIN HORNOR, in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

FORGE HAMMERS of an approved quality to be ſold, alſo pots, kettles, bake-ovens, ſkillets, and a variety of other caſtings. Apply as above. *

TO BE LETT,

From the 10th of April next,

THAT well-known HOUSE, called the GEORGE INN, at the corner of Second and Arch-ſtreets. For terms, apply to JAMES WALLACE, or JAMES HUNTER, in Second-ſtreet. ¶

N. B. JAMES WALLACE propoſes to ſell (for current money or Weſt-India produce) his PLANTATION, pleaſantly ſituated on the River Schuylkill, near and below the Falls.

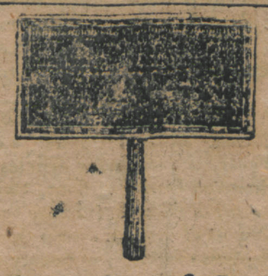
Philadelphia, February 17, 1780.

WANTED,

A MASTER WORKMAN, who can be well recommended, for a FOREMAN in the art of making and manufacturing GLASS of various kinds. Such a perſon may meet with the greateſt encouragement, and may have a ſhare in the works if he ſhould chooſe it, by applying to the ſubſcriber, at Mrs. WIRT's in Arch-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, who has a patent from the State of Connecticut, and other encouragements, to erect the Works, &c. As there is no Glaſs-Work in New-England, the beſt offers will be made that can be had in America, by

¶ ISAAC MOSELY.

N. B. Any perſon that is diſpoſed to engage is deſired to apply as ſoon as poſſible; the ſooner the better.



A ſmall Quantity of Braſs Wire,

Of ſuitable ſizes for Bruſh-makers, drawing-wire, button ſhanks, ſieves, riddles, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD BY

NATHAN and DAVID SELLERS,

In Sixth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, Philadelphia; where may be had, as uſual,

WOOL-CARDS, of the beſt quality,

By Wholeſale and Retail. ¶

FIFTY POUNDS Reward.

RAN away, the 27th of July laſt, from the ſubſcriber, in Cumberland county, near Carliſle, a Negroe Man, name JAMES, 35 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, ſlender made, of a ſpare viſage, and one of his legs a little thicker about the ſmall than the other. Had on, when he went away, tow ſhirt and trowſers, old felt hat, and half-worn ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſlave, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ PAUL PEIRCE.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

In Second-ſtreet, above Race-ſtreet,

A LARGE quantity of GLUE, either wholeſale or retail. Large allowance to thoſe who buy to ſell again.

* DANIEL SUTTER.

To be SOLD by private ſale,

A FRAME BUILDING, 17 feet by 27 feet, one ſtory high, with a loft that will hold two tons and a half of hay, boarded with cedar boards, and ſhingled with the beſt of ſhingles; it has been built ſix years, is ſtrong framed fit for moving. Alſo a good iron vize, and ſome carpenters tools. Enquire of SAMUEL POWEL, living in Seventh-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

DILWORTH's SPELLING-BOOKS; WATTS's PSALMS and HYMNS; and NEW-ENGLAND PRIMERS;

TO BE SOLD

Wholeſale or Retail, by

HALL and SELLERS.

THE HIGHEST PRICE

GIVEN FOR CLEAN

COTTON & LINEN RAGS,

BY

HALL & SELLERS.

TO BE SOLD,

A STOUT, healthy Negro MAN, about 38 years of age; he underſtands the farming buſineſs compleatly in all its branches; is ſober and induſtrious, and very handy at any kind of work on a farm. Enquire of the Printers.

CAME to the plantation of Jacob Brenner, in Manor townſhip, Lancaſter county, about two years ago, the two following HORSES, viz. the one a black, between 10 and 11 hands high, about 7 or 8 years old, branded on the left ſhoulder with T, and on the left buttock with H, paces. The other brown, about the ſame height as the former, about 9 or 10 years old, branded on the left ſhoulder with D, and on the left buttock with H, trots. The owner of ſaid horſes is once more deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. JACOB BRENNER. ¶

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, living in Race-ſtreet, the beginning of February, 1780, a BAY MARE COLT, about ten or eleven months old, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead. The owner may have her again, on proving his property, and paying charges.

¶ JOHN HINCHMAN.

CAME to the ſubſcriber, in Brandywine Hundred, New-Caſtle County, about the firſt of October laſt, a black MARE, with neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay coſt, and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold by

GEORGE TAYLOR. ¶

February, 19, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in the Northern Liberties, the beginning of December laſt, Two HORSE COLTS, one a ſorrel, with a ſtar in his forehead, the other black, has neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner or owners are deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold in one month from the date hereof.

* HENRY NAGLEE.

Philadelphia, February 5, 1778.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, a dark brown MARE, pretty old, with a ſtar in her forehead, her hind legs white, four white ſpots on her back, and a ſhort tail. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ JOSEPH BASKET.

Reading, February 15, 1780.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS loſt out of the ſubſcriber's portmanteau, between Reading and Philadelphia, on or about the 27th day of December laſt, a LETTER, directed to Mr. JACOB BROWN, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, with the ſum of Seven Hundred and Fifty-ſeven Dollars and One Third of a Dollar incloſed in it, and likewiſe was marked under the direction with the ſum contained therein. Whoever found ſaid letter and money, and will deliver the ſame to the ſubſcriber, or Mrs. RASER, in Philadelphia, ſhall receive the above reward, with thanks. JAMES COTTER, Poſt Rider.

Said COTTER informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he ſtill continues to ride poſt from Reading to Philadelphia. He leaves Reading on Mondays, and arrives in Philadelphia on Wedneſdays, which place he leaves ſame day, and arrives in Reading on Fridays, if the weather permits. Thoſe who chooſe to ſend letters or packages by him, are deſired to leave them in Philadelphia with Mrs. *Raſer*, at the corner of Race and Second-ſtreets, and at Reading at Mr. *John Hartman*'s, at the ſign of the Confederation. His other ſtations on the road are, at the Blue Bell in Pottſgrove, and Frederick Hazard's at the Trap, where letters and packages can be left; the poſtage of a letter to be left with the ſame, being for a ſubſcriber Five Shillings, and a non-ſubſcriber One Dollar. He requeſts, if money is incloſed in any letter, that the ſame might not be marked on the direction, and they will oblige the public's humble ſervant, JAMES COTTER.

TO BE SOLD,

SEVEN ſeveral tracts of LAND, ſituate in Northumberland county, three thereof on the north-eaſt branch of the river Saſquehanna, above Wyoming, each of them containing 300 acres, and upwards; two thereof in Turbit townſhip, one of which containing 260 acres, and the other 200 acres; one other of them in Auguſta townſhip, containing 127 acres, and the laſt of them in Penn's townſhip, containing 317 acres. For terms apply to PETER MILLER. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

THREE Thouſand acres of unappropriated rights to LANDS, within the weſtern diviſion of New-Jerſey; the title warranted good and indiſputable. Application may be made to Mr. JOHN LEE, at Mount-Pleaſant, near Mount-Holly, State of New-Jerſey.

N. B. Any quantity, from fifty acres upwards, may be purchaſed as above. Jan. 20, 1780. ¶

TO BE SOLD, REASONABLY,

A likely Negroe BOY,

Between eleven and twelve years of age.

Enquire of the Printers. *

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

MARCH. 1780. THE NUMB. 2596.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1780.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

As the following piece intends the beſt intereſt of the good people of our American States, and the call for ſomething of this kind to be laid before the public is juſt now very urgent, your inſerting it will be pleaſing to every ſober, honeſt, well-inclined reader, as well as much oblige your moſt obedient and very humble ſervant.

Righteouſneſs exalteth a nation: but ſin is a reproach to any people. SOLOMON.

When moral evils, in their various forms,
Spread their dire influence o'er a ſinning World,
Reformations ſpeedy muſt take place,
E'en now in time, to ward off Heaven's vengeance.
T. A. M.

IF any one perſon had it in his power inſtantly to cloſe the preſent war on the moſt happy and laſting terms, and hereby remove from the good people of America many of the great and preſſing calamities of the preſent day, and ſo admit us the golden enjoyment of that true *liberty*, with all its concomitant bleſſings, for which we have been contending, at the expence of ſo much treaſure and blood, but would not do it, muſt not every honeſt ſoul ſhudder at the bare thoughts of ſuch a monſter in the creation of God? would not he juſtly deſerve more puniſhments than finite beings could inflict? It is very likely that no individual has this in his power, merely as an individual, or ſeparate from the community at large; but the people of America muſt be told, and ought to be told, that they have much more in their own power towards the accompliſhing of this great and good end, than they ſeem willing to put into practice at this day, *i. e.* when we conſider ourſelves in our united capacity, as a body politic or kingdom. I do not mean the tories among us [we all know what a baſe and cruel part they have acted from the beginning, and how much they have been the occaſion at firſt, and of protracting the war ſince; and they ought to be told alſo, whether they will hear or not, that their accounts will ſoon be ſettled before an infinitely juſt, impartial bar, from which there is no appeal] I mean ourſelves, the whigs, the ſupporters of our new and happy conſtitution; particularly thoſe among us who call themſelves whigs, but allow themſelves to practiſe evils, which, if perſiſted in, cannot fail to bring down the vengeance of heaven on this young empire. Such as profane ſwearing and curſing, pride and vanity, breach of ſabbath, a general diſregard to and ſlight of divine ordinances and inſtitutions, which are ſins againſt the firſt table of the moral law, and awfully prevalent at this day: Avarice, breach of truſt, fraud, injuſtice, diſſimulation, envy, hatred, ſinful wrath, lying, ſtealing, uncleanneſs, uncomely vain fooliſh faſhions, cruelty and oppreſſion, are ſins againſt the ſecond table of the moral law of God; and are ſo rampant, that they ſtare us in the face at this day. Now it is certain that it is in the power of every individual, as far as he is conſcious to himſelf of guilt in any of the above deſcribed evils, to reform one; let each then do his duty, and the whole is reformed. The ſmiles, the bleſſed ſmiles of heaven will then be upon us; for the whole of religion is contained in theſe two heads, *piety towards God*, and *righteouſneſs towards men*, which qualifieth human nature for the enjoyment of the rich bleſſings of liberty, peace and plenty.

That there is a God, the great creator, preſerver and moral ruler of the world,—and that the ſcriptures of the Old and New Teſtament, in the Holy Bible, are his unerring word, indited by God the *Holy Ghoſt* to be the rule of our faith and practice, are truths which have been not only acknowledged by many of the beſt and moſt learned men in all ages, but are in themſelves ſo glaring and ſelf-evident, that to attempt to prove the contrary would be to proſtitute reaſon to ſerve the moſt baſe purpoſes of abſurdity and folly, and is what the very devils themſelves are not guilty of; for they believe and tremble.—All chriſtendom profeſs theſe truths, and we ourſelves here in America, in our united capacity, did declare to all the world our belief of them, when a few years ago, foreſeeing the tyrannical and deſpotic purpoſes of the infatuated King and Parliament of Great-Britain, we were reduced to the dreadful alternative of being their ſlaves for the future, or to defend ourſelves by arms in the beſt manner we could, to become an independant and free people: We nobly and bravely choſe the latter, and then lodged our appeal of the juſtice of our cauſe before the impartial, righteous, ſupremely auguſt *bar* of the Great God, and moſt humbly implored his gracious aſſiſtance in our favour. It is true, we were not to expect the extraordinary miraculous interpoſition of heaven, as this is not the method God is pleaſed now to take in governing the world, but has conſtituted certain means to effect proper ends, and gives them energy and efficacy by his divine over-ruling providence. It was therefore our duty and our wiſdom, as lawful means of ſelf-defence, by our Congreſs, to enter into an alliance with and ſeek aſſiſtance from any power or powers in Europe, on terms conducive to the intereſt of both parties. God has bleſſed our efforts; we are now in alliance with and receive aſſiſtance from thoſe great and mighty powers of France and Spain, and have (bleſſed be God for it) ſtill larger proſpects of this kind before us. Who could incline the hearts of theſe ſovereign Princes to take us thus kindly by the hand, and promiſe us all needed aſſiſtance in their power, but He by whom Kings reign and Princes decree juſtice? Shall then we, becauſe of theſe agreeable proſpects, and the preſent alliance, treat the Majeſty of heaven and earth, and his truly moſt auguſt *court* where our appeal now lies, with neglect? yea, what is ſtill worſe, with the moſt daring inſults, by caſting his fear behind our back! and by trampling the holy laws of his divine government under our feet! notwithſtanding we confeſs theſe laws and ſtatutes of heaven are conducive to our happineſs in this preſent life, as far as the preſent ſtate of human nature will admit, and to qualify us for the reception of infinite pleaſures in the world to come. Do we thus requite the Lord, O fooliſh people and unwiſe? have we not already experienced the interpoſition of his divine arm amazingly in our favour? inſomuch, that we have humbled the pride and diſappointed many of the moſt bloody and barbarous deſigns of our implacable enemies; and notwithſtanding they were a terror to all Europe, and we but a defenceleſs, unexperienced, ſcattered, weak handful of people, compared to them, our liberties are eſtabliſhing, and the haughtineſs of our enemies falling, like that of Lucifer's the ſon of the morning, with greater rapidity, in ſo ſhort a ſpace of time, when all circumſtances are conſidered, than has ever been known, or is recorded in hiſtory for ſome ages paſt.

It is certainly the beſt wiſdom, and the higheſt inſtance of good policy, to ſecure the friendſhip and aſſiſtance of a power which we are certain is able and ready to deliver us. But where is the power to be found equal to the great Jehovah. When compared to him,

What are the earth's wide kingdoms elſe,
But mighty hills of prey;
The hill on which Jehovah dwells,
Is glorious more than they.

In his hand is the life of every living thing; He controuls the elements; doth his pleaſure in the armies of heaven, and in our world. Who has an arm like God? or who can thunder with a voice like him? ſo that, as the Apoſtle ſays, if God be for us, who can be againſt us; we may then ſmile at the rage of every terreſtrial, or even created enemy.

What pow'r can ſtand before his ſight,
When once his wrath appear?
When heaven ſhines round with dreadful light,
Let earth lie ſtill and fear.
When God, in his own ſov'reign ways,
Comes down to ſave the oppreſt,
The wrath of man ſhall work his praiſe,
And he'll reſtrain the reſt. WATTS.

It is impoſſible that any weapon, or plan formed to deſtroy a people, who are in a cloſe alliance with and taken into the protection of this Almighty power, can proſper. But on the other hand, if God be our enemy, wo to us! who can deliver us out of his hands? But to perſevere in the broad and crooked road of that ungodlineſs and unrighteouſneſs, which too many are at this day in America, will provoke God to turn againſt us. For the wrath of God is revealed from heaven againſt all ungodlineſs and unrighteouſneſs of men, who hold ſuch truths as we profeſs in unrighteouſneſs. Rom. i. 18. The great God cannot, in a conſiſtency with his character as moral ruler of the world, paſs by ſuch evils with impunity, and when they become ſo predominant as to be national, they muſt then be puniſhed in this life; for mankind do not exiſt as nations or bodies politic in the coming world.

The calamities of the preſent day, occaſioned by the war, are great, and undoubtedly are felt by ſome very heavily; but they are nothing to what is now in the magazine of heaven's vengeance, ready be diſcharged on us, if our repentance and reformation do not timeouſly prevent. God calls on us the people of America this day, in the words of St. Paul to the Galatians, v. 13, 14, 15. For, brethren, ye have been called unto liberty, only uſe not liberty for an occaſion to the fleſh, but by love ſerve one another. For all the law is fulfilled in one word, even in this, *thou ſhalt love thy neighbour as thyſelf.* But if ye bite and devour one another, take heed that ye be not conſumed one of another. Theſe words are as ſuitable to our condition and character this day in America, and ſerve to admoniſh us, as if an Angel had been immediately commiſſioned from heaven to tell us ſo. Should we provoke God to give us up to the luſt of avarice, ſo far as that the States ſhould divide among themſelves and devour one another; or ſhould God ſhut up the etherial heavens, that there be no rain in its due ſeaſon, and that black famine ſtare us in the face; then, O then! melancholy experience will teach us, how evil and bitter a thing it is to depart from the living God! then alſo, our enemies will triumph, and what will be peculiarly cutting to our hearts, will impute ſuch judgments to their wrong cauſe. They will ſay, they are for the rebellion of the colonies, as they unjuſtly will term it, againſt George III. and his Parliament; when the true cauſe will be, our rebellion againſt our truly moſt gracious and moſt auguſt Sovereign *Jehovah* Jeſus Chriſt, and diſregard of his bleſſed government.

Who is there among us, that will call himſelf the true friend of the American States, and would not ſhudder at the bare idea of ſuch a cataſtrophe? Would we wiſh to ſee all our enemies confounded with the moſt mortifying diſappointments----would we wiſh to ſee our young Empire become like Solomon's Temple the houſe of prayer for all people, and not a den of thieves, which requires a divine arm to overſet the tables of theſe avaricious money changers---would we wiſh to ſee genuine liberty long waving its God-like banner over us and poſterity, and not permitted to degenerate into licentiouſneſs, the hope of which keeps toryiſm in being----would we wiſh to ſee this unnatural, moſt cruel war, brought inſtantly to the moſt happy termination, for the beſt intereſt of the preſent and all ſucceeding generations! to ſay every thing in one word, would we wiſh to ſee North-America flouriſhing under the beſt ſmiles of Heaven and Earth? then let us return to the Lord our God, with hearts full of gratitude, the genuineneſs of which we muſt demonſtrate by keeping his commandments. Let us do juſtice, love mercy, and walk humbly with God; let us venerate the divine name, day, and worſhip, and not profane or ſlight them any longer---let rich and poor, high and low, of the true whigs of America, take each other by the hand, and be determined to have one general intereſt pervade the whole,---let all the world ſee, that the Americans are the diſciples of Chriſt by their love to each other. The queſtion therefore now is, not what claſs of chriſtians we profeſs to belong to? Papiſt or Proteſtant; Epiſcopalian or Preſbyterian, &c. &c. but what is our real moral and religious character; do we put on the Lord Jeſus Chriſt, and make no proviſion for the fleſh to fulfil the luſts thereof? are we mortified to the unlawful pleaſures of ſenſe, and have our affections ſet on things above? do we approve of the divine law, and ſeek conformity of heart to it? ſuch queſtions muſt make open profane ſinners bluſh, or they are caſe hardened in wickedneſs: my dear ſouls, my fellow whigs, if you knew how much I wiſh your beſt intereſt, you would liſten to me a word---you who are attached to your vices, need a better taſte for religion, or you are diſqualified for Heaven---apply then to God by earneſt prayer for a new heart and you will receive it, but then you muſt uſe the natural powers of mind your Creator has bleſſed you with, with as much ſincerity, engagedneſs and attention to the concerns of your ſalvation, as you do to the purſuits of the pleaſures of time, and you will ſucceed. And this is in your power---God has promiſed to give the new heart to ſuch as thus apply for it, and our divine Lord Jeſus aſſures us, God is readier to give divine aids to us, on due application, than parents are to give food to their hungry children. Whoever therefore are conſcious to themſelves they need reformation, and will not attempt it, but go on in their courſe of impiety and unrighteouſneſs until death, will be acceſſary to their own eternal ruin. And ſhould God, for his own name ſake, deliver this land very ſpeedily, and make it the happieſt part of the globe, of which I have the moſt ſanguine expectations, ſuch ſinners will have their accounts ſettled at God's bar, as if it had been overwhelmed with heavy judgments, for their ſins had that direct tendency, which may God forbid, that any of mankind living ſhould be ſo deſtitute of true ſelf-love as wilfully to precipitate on to eternal ruin.

War, whatever may immediately occaſion it, is either ſent, or permitted by God himſelf as a juſt puniſhment for ſin, and ſhould be realized as a ſore judgment, being not only injurious to the lives, liberties and properties of the people where it rages, but more eſpecially on account of the very miſchievous influence it has on the morals of mankind---and its direct tendency to injure true religion; a melancholy experience of which we have now before our eyes in America. It is our beſt intereſt, as well as our duty as a people, immediately to endeavour a reformation, to effect which we are to uſe all lawful means.

When vain cuſtoms, or practices, which were hurtful to the community did prevail in times paſt, God was pleaſed in the courſe of his good providence, to bleſs public inſtructions given in the weekly news-papers, to check their mad career The *Spectators* in England and the *Watchtour* in America were of this kind. And more latterly, we have received much very uſeful inſtructions in *politics*, in the ſame agreeable channel, from the *Pennſylvania Farmer*, *Common Senſe*, *the Honeſt Politician*, and *others*, until our heads are ſtuffed almoſt as full as they can hold. What the ſtate of things, and the voice of providence now call for, are, public inſtructions given in the ſame uſeful and very agreeable channel, of the moral, divine, and religious nature. Should any gentleman, or ſociety of gentlemen, of piety and learning, whoſe circumſtances will admit them, be ſo kind as to engage in this work, I expect they would do ſpecial ſervice to the public, and they may be ſure of the divine approbation; and may very juſtly ſtile themſelves, or if one gentleman only undertakes the bleſſed work, the *American Monitor*. And in order to effect his much wiſhed for end, he knows better than I am able to deſcribe, that he muſt be generous and free in his ſentiments, and not allow himſelf to be warped aſide by the influence of a party ſpirit; he ſhould commend whatever is praiſe worthy in every or any denomination, and what is not explode; his arguments muſt be deduced immediately, and unadulterated, from the pure ſources of divine Revelation, reaſon and hiſtory.

Of his ſtile, I ſhall not take on me to ſay any thing, except this, that the plainer, the eaſier, and more ſimple, if accompanied with due energy and pathos, the better: Provided he guards againſt appearing low, flat, barbarous or vulgar.

Of his matter, in the general, I would, with modeſty and becoming ſelf-diffidency and ſubmiſſion to better judgment, propoſe the following general *heads* or topics in the following order.

Firſt, To expoſe the prevailing vices of the preſent day, in all their glaring follies and pernicious tendencies, with juſt ſatire and declamation.

Secondly, To prove and demonſtrate, by a rich variety of ſtriking occurrences, that God is moſt graciouſly pleaſed to intereſt himſelf much in the revolutions of the preſent day, by his wiſe and adorable providences in favour of North-America.

[*For the Remainder ſee the Fourth Page.*]

ANNAPOLIS, *March* 3.

Extract of a letter, dated St. Euſtatius, February 1.

"Laſt night the Thorn, from Boſton, a ſhip of 18 guns, took a very valuable ſhip of 16 guns and 55 men, from New-York, laden principally with dry goods; 18 of the priſoners were put on board a long-boat and landed here this morning; the prize has ſailed for America. The Britiſh fleet, under the command of Rear Admiral H. Parker, is now at Antigua."

BALTIMORE, *March* 7.

A late European paper mentions, that the Spaniſh ſhips in Breſt harbour are exceedingly beautiful---that when Admiral Don Louis de Cordova, who commands the Spaniſh fleet, got under ſail, he addreſſed the following ſpeech to his men:

"My children, it is a fact that our friends and allies "have almoſt always beaten their enemies with equal "forces; and even laſt year, they obliged them to re- "treat with inferior forces: if then we cannot ſurpaſs "them in valour, let us at leaſt do our utmoſt to equal them. "This is the fourth time I go to fight for my country and "my King, and yet you ſee in me an example that we do "not always loſe our lives when we go to battle."---Don Louis de Cordova is 72 years of age.

Count Duchaffault, a gallant and wiſe Admiral, commands the grand French fleet, in the place of the renown'd Count D'Orvilliers, who, on account of indiſpoſition, hath retired with an ample penſion from his Sovereign.

In the liſts of the contributors for the relief of the American priſoners in England, we obſerve the names of the Dukes of Grafton and Devonſhire, and other perſonages of high rank, with many clergymen of the Church of England and Diſſenters. In one of the liſts, we ſee a contribution of £50 from a lady, unknown, who wiſhes, as ſhe expreſſes it, "to relieve the diſtreſſes of the unfortunate captives; and is deſirous of teſtifying her gratitude for much kindneſs received under ſimilar circumſtances." Theſe effuſions of benevolence and gratitude do honour to the human heart.

In conſequence of an arrangement, for the exchange of American priſoners, 119, who had been long confined in Forton priſon, ſailed on the 7th of July laſt, from Spithead, for Nantz, on board the Milford cartel; they expreſſed, on their departure, the moſt lively ſenſe of gratitude to the ſubſcribers for their relief, and earneſtly deſired that their acknowledgments might be made public. Beſides the above, near 100 ſailed from Plymouth, in the beginning of the year 1779, and there remained in confinement, in Auguſt laſt, upwards of 300 more.

A gentleman who arrived on Sunday evening from Charleſtown, South-Carolina, which he left the 10th ult. informs us, that on the 12th, in the vicinity of that Capital, he heard the alarm guns fired, announcing the approach of the long-expected Britiſh enemy, and was afterwards aſſured by a gentleman in a few hours from Charleſtown, that the enemy had entered North Edisto Inlet, about 40 miles from that place, with 45 or 50 ſmall tranſports, and that a body of troops, ſuppoſed to be commanded by Sir Henry Clinton or Earl Cornwallis, had ſince been landed on Wockmalaw Iſland, oppoſite Stono-Ferry, about 25 miles from the capital afore-mentioned; that the further progreſs of the enemy had been checked by the ſeaſonable appearance of a galley, or galleys, which had been diſpatched by General Lincoln, from Charleſtown, to interrupt that important paſſage---The ſame gentleman adds, that the garriſon of Charleſtown appeared determined to defend that place to the laſt extremity; for which purpoſe they were making all poſſible preparations by land and water; and that 5000 men were ready to man their formidable lines, at a minute's warning.

Another gentleman, who arrived here the preceding evening from Peterſburg, in Virginia, adviſes, that on Sunday the 27th ult. an officer of Col. Baylor's dragoons arrived there expreſs from Charleſtown (in two weeks) with orders from General Lincoln to General Scott, to come forward with the troops under his command with all poſſible diſpatch, in conſequence of the approach of a formidable body of the enemy for the ſeige of that place.---Our informant ſays he converſed with the officer, who told him, that the day he left Charleſtown the enemy had landed 6000 men within 15 miles of the town, that the Americans, at the moment of his departure, were ſaid to be engaged with them---and that he met General Hogan, with his brigade, within 50 miles of Charleſtown.

General Scott was nearly ready to march with his diviſion of Virginia troops on the 21ſt ult.

Several veſſels are arrived within ſight of this town, but are prevented entering our barbour by the ice. One of them is the ſhip Felicity, Capt. Bryſon, with rum, ſugar, coffee, ſalt, &c. from Cape-Francois.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of undoubted veracity at L'Orient, to his friend in this place, dated Dec. 25.

"No appearance at all of any accommodation with England; on the contrary, every thing bears the aſpect of a bloody campaign next year. The rebellion in Ireland grows more and more formidable, and will give England much trouble. It is expected the Iriſh are determined to follow your example, and improve the opportunity.------ Paul Jones is ſtill in the Texel; his two prizes are now under French colours, to eaſe our friends the Dutch from the Engliſh Ambaſſador's applications on that ſubject. Jones commands the Alliance."

Extracts from the State Gazette of South-Carolina, juſt come to hand.

CHARLES-TOWN, February 9.

Thurſday ſe'ennight the Providence and Ranger Continental frigates, with the Eagle tender, returned to the bar from a cruiſe off Tybee; where, on Monday and Tueſday, they diſcovered five Britiſh ſhips at anchor, having the appearance of men of war, and eight other ſhips under ſail. The above-mentioned frigates have ſent into this port two large ſloops, from New-York, bound for Georgia, which they had taken, having on board 14 officers and paſſengers, and 32 non-commiſſioned officers and privates of Lord Cathcart's light dragoons, and a quantity of horſe furniture. It ſeems they are a part of the ſame ſcattered fleet with which the brig Lady Croſby (mentioned in our laſt) ſailed from New-York on the 23d of December, with Admiral Arbuthnot, conſiſting of 140 ſail, 97 whereof were men of war, tranſports, &c. the reſt light victuallers returning to Europe, and would probably be convoyed by the Robuſte of 74, and the Romulus of 44 guns. The information we have received of the number of troops embarked in this fleet, and of the General Officers who command them, vary ſo much, that it is yet impoſſible to give our readers ſatisfactory accounts on theſe heads. None place their number below 8000, but ſome raiſe them as high as 11,000; all agree that Sir Henry Clinton or Lord Cornwallis is with them, but it ſeems moſt probable that Sir Henry is the General. We are alſo told that 1400 horſes were embarked in the fleet, but that 'tis not probable they have ſaved 300, the bad weather the fleet met with having obliged moſt of the ſhips to throw them overboard; one of the ſloops brought in ſaved only one out of 31. On this paſſage, the priſoners ſay they ſaw a ſhip bottom upwards: They alſo mention the capture of the brig Betſey, George Croſs, maſter, of and from this port (on her firſt voyage) for Cape-Francois (one of the fineſt veſſels ever built in this State for faſt ſailing) by the Roebuck man of war, owing to a heavy gale of wind, wherein the brig could not carry ſail; and that when the gale abated, ſhe out-ſailed the man of war every way.

On Saturday ſe'ennight a ſloop, laden with ſalt, came in from Turk's iſland; by which ſeveral veſſels were ſeen at different times, ſuppoſed to be of the ſcattered Britiſh fleet from New-York.

The ſame afternoon the Providence and Ranger continental ſhips of war, with the Eagle, came in, upon the appearance of a Britiſh ſhip of war of 50 guns, ſuppoſed to be the Roebuck, and a frigate, coming up from the ſouthward, the firſt of which was almoſt within gun ſhot of the Providence before ſhe got in.---The weather has been exceſſive hazy ever ſince, but the Eagle went out laſt Wedneſday to reconnoitre, and diſcovered the two largeſt ſhips off, and ſo near the bar, that ſhe was obliged to have recourſe to her oars to eſcape them.

We hear from Georgia, that they have 200 Indians and about 400 armed blacks encamped in the late French lines near Savannah.

It ſeems not improbable, from ſome particular circumſtances, that the French frigates which ſailed from hence laſt week, on a cruiſe, under the command of M. Durumain, have gone on a viſit to Bermuda or New-Providence.

We have the pleaſure to obſerve, that every preparation ſeems to be making here for a proper reception of the enemy, ſhould either a part or the whole of the late embarkation from New-York be deſtined this way. Succours come in from different quarters, and our own people ſeem much animated.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 15.

The Hon. Continental Congreſs have recommended to the ſeveral States, to ſet apart and obſerve Wedneſday, the 26th day of April next, as a day of Faſting, Humiliation and Prayer.

*** The *Anniverſary Oration* of the *American Philoſophical Society* will be delivered at the Univerſity on Thurſday evening next, at Six o'clock, by TIMOTHY MATLACK, Eſquire. The Members of the Society are expected to attend without further Notice. Such of the Field and General Officers of the Army as may be in this City, and are deſirous of Admittance, are requeſted to apply for Tickets to DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Eſq; Vice-Preſident, or the Rev. Doctor WILLIAM SMITH and OWEN BIDDLE, Eſq; Secretaries.

FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

IT may be a juſt remark, that more enterprizes periſh in the laſt ſtage of their progreſs, than in any other. The reaſon is, that men too ſoon believe themſelves to have attained their purpoſe, and remit the vigour of their earlier exertions. It may be the caſe with us in our exertions for the eſtabliſhment of the independence of America. Theſe are more remiſs than they formerly have been, becauſe we have flattered ourſelves that the work is compleated; that the enemy are diſcouraged, having become ſenſible that it is not in their power to reduce us; that a negotiation will be ſet on foot this winter, and peace infallibly concluded before the ſpring.

Our enemies, on the other hand, are not ſo ſanguine; or, if they look for a peace at all, they expect it to begin with the relinquiſhing our independence. Their hopes are now higher than they have been for ſome time, both from their proſpect of affairs in Europe, and on this continent. This is evident from their gazettes, in which, though the miniſter cauſes many things to be inſerted, yet in theſe the ſpirit of the people evaporates freely, and we can form a good judgment of the temper of the nation, their hopes or fears, their confidence or deſpondency, their thoughts of peace or reſolution to continue war, as it is conveyed through this channel. A paragraph from a London paper of October 27, 1779, is as follows:

"The powers friendly to this kingdom have not oppoſed themſelves to the houſe of Bourbon, in the war in which ſhe has taken part with our rebellious colonies, and the reaſon is, becauſe our ſolicitations have not been ſo frequent nor ſo preſſing as they might have been. Truſting to our ſtrength ſolely, and to the recruits from Germany, we had hoped to have cruſhed the rebellion, and to have brought France to repent of her perfidiouſneſs; hence it is that we have made but ſlight applications to the States General, to Ruſſia, and to other powers. It has been only during this ſummer, ſince the undecided conteſt of Count D'Eſtaing in the Weſt-Indies, and the inequality of the fleets in the channel, that it has appeared, that our maritime force is not ſo reſpectable as to awe our enemies with its uſual ſuperiority; but which, from the efforts that are making by Lord Sandwich, the veſſels that are building in the docks, thoſe that are to be purchaſed from the ſtates of Holland, and from other powers, there is reaſon to believe we will, in a ſhort time, be able to do. No one would have believed that France, in her exhauſted ſtate, could have fitted out a fleet ſo numerous in the period of a few years; and this, notwithſtanding the petulance of thoſe in oppoſition, muſt be a ſufficient apology for the officer at the head of the marine, in heſitating to put the nation to the expence of a greater naval armament, which perhaps might not have proved neceſſary. But after all, affairs are far from being deſperate. The vague notion has prevailed, that the powers of Europe wiſh well to the independence of America, and that for this reaſon they have connived at the policy of France and Spain in their proceedings. This is a miſtake; it is leſs owing to their regard to the independence of America, than to the money of France, that theſe powers have been neutral ſo long. France has done more by her money, for half a century paſt, than by her arms. It is well known, that at this preſent time her money has found its way to every court, and has kept them back from executing the real purpoſe of their hearts in behalf of this iſland. This money cannot always laſt, nor will theſe powers always ſtand out; France has been under the neceſſity of borrowing twenty millions ſince the commencement of the war, to lend it to the Americans. The States General and the Empreſs of Ruſſia, not able to ſtand out any longer againſt expreſs treaty, will furniſh the ſtipulated veſſels and the number of troops, and it is to be hoped the next campaign will open with every proſpect of ſucceſs, and bring about a ſpeedy termination of the war."

A paragraph in a paper of November 18, received by the way of the Weſt-Indies, is as follows: "The French King begins to grow ſick of the Congreſs. He is now, as his countrymen ſay, *un malade* in theſe politics: it is to be hoped it will cure him of that Don Quixotiſm ſo natural to rude ages and young minds, of ſetting nations free. Feeble as the countenance and protection of this monarch may be, it is from thence the rebellion derives its chief ſtrength, and if this can be drawn off by the interpoſition of other powers, the independence of America will ſoon become *dependence*, and ſo many of the American heroes become *dependent*, that on "yonder mountains*" there will not be boughs ſufficient from which they ſhall be *ſuſpendent*."

It is pleaſant enough to ſee theſe effuſions of barbariſm and malignity, eſpecially when we know that they are harmleſs. But, without doubt, the King of England will leave no ſtone unturned to excite the powers of Europe againſt our ally, nor do we know what money and intrigue may be able to produce. It is the general advantage of theſe powers to eſtabliſh our independence, but by ceſſion of territories in Europe, in the Indies, in Africa, and in America, we cannot tell what Britain may be able to accompliſh. Mankind are more moved by preſent profit, than by remote, though great advantages. Whether the iſland of Great-Britain may be able to augment her marine proportionably to the exertions which, on her part, will be neceſſary, if ſhe perſeveres in her diabolical intention of cutting the throats of the people of this country, I cannot tell. But be theſe things as they may, it is our buſineſs to conſider what may happen, and not to remit our exertions, becauſe we have contended five campaigns, and are not yet ſubdued.

Equal Encouragement appears to be taken by the enemy from the ſituation of our affairs on the continent, as is evident from a paragraph in the Whitehall Gazette, ſo late as the ſecond of November laſt, which is as follows:

"The rebellion in America periſhes every day. Like a kite it has been ſupported with paper wings, but theſe have become too cumberſome, and the conſtruction will ſoon drop. The army of the rebels, from the expiring of their temporary enliſtments, and famine, and nakedneſs, and other cauſes, is reduced to 5000 men: their councils are degenerated, the militia is wholly neglected, the people having become tired of twirling about a ruſty firelock. They have chaced Monſieur Gerard from Philadelphia, and the new miniſter, the Chevalier de la Luzerne, has been obliged to take up his reſidence at Boſton; the bulk of the Americans cannot bear the alliance; and it is certain that they will in a ſhort time inſtruct the Congreſs to break it off. All theſe circumſtances promiſe a happy event to a new campaign, by which theſe deluded people will at length be brought to liſten to reaſon."

That our councils are, in ſome degre, degenerated, is not impoſſible, if we conſider that the firſt men have been called off to fill the executive branches of their reſpective governments; and that others, purſuing their own opinions in preference to that of the public, have become obnoxious. That our militia is neglected is alſo certain, and the obſervation of our enemies ought to be to us a memento of our duty. There is ſcarcely a firelock lifted, nor are muſter days attended to from one end of the continent to the other. Where is that ardour for arms, that induſtry to be expert in the manual exerciſe and the field manœuvres, which diſtinguiſhed us at the begining of the conteſt? It has departed, and has left nothing but the ſhadow of party politics and contention in its place. Does it not become the people of theſe States to emerge from theſe delinquencies, and to redreſs theſe evils? Let us begin at the ſource, not by reproaching public bodies, but by delegating the wiſeſt and moſt capable men to ſerve us. We lay our hands acroſs our breaſts, and talk of peace, when verily there is no peace. At any rate it is the readieſt way to obtain peace, to be prepared for war.

PALINURUS.

* *An expreſſion of H. Laurens to Governor Johnſtone.*

An ACT *for regulating and eſtabliſhing Admiralty Juriſdiction.*

WHEREAS it is neceſſary that due proviſion be made for the trial and determination of offences, crimes, controverſies and ſuits, within the cognizance of the maritime law, and not enquirable at common law; *Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame*, That a perſon of known integrity and ability ſhall be appointed and commiſſioned by the Supreme Executive Council of this Commonwealth, for and during the term of ſeven years, in caſe he ſhall ſo long behave well, by the name and ſtile of a Judge of the Admiralty, which Judge ſhall hold a Court of Admiralty, and therein have cognizance of all controverſies, ſuits and pleas of maritime juriſdiction, not cognizable at the common law, offences and crimes, other than contempts againſt the ſaid Court only excepted, and thereupon ſhall paſs ſentence and decree according as the maritime law, the law of nations, and the laws of this Commonwealth ſhall require.

Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That in all caſes of prize, capture or recapture upon the water from enemies, or by way of reprifal, or from pirates, the ſame ſhall be tried, adjudged and determined, as well as to the queſtion whether prize or not, as to the claims of the parties intereſted or pretending to be intereſted in the ſame, by the law of nations and the acts and ordinances of the Honourable the Congreſs of the United States of America, before the ſaid Judge, by witneſſes according to the courſe of the civil law. And in all ſuch caſes of prize, capture, recapture and ſeizure upon the water aforeſaid, an appeal from the final decree of the ſaid Judge of Admiralty ſhall lie and be allowed to ſuch Judges or Court, as the ſaid Congreſs have appointed or may appoint for the hearing and determining of ſuch appeals; ſuch appeals to be brought and conducted in the manner, and within the time directed and limited in and by the acts and ordinances aforeſaid, ſecurity being firſt given, in ſuch ſum of money as the ſaid Judge of Admiralty ſhall deem ſufficient, to proſecute ſuch appeal to effect.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the captain or commander of any ſhip or veſſel of war, or prize maſter or other perſon having charge of any capture or recapture, or other property ſeized upon the water as aforeſaid, who ſhall conduct or bring the ſame into port, ſhall immediately deliver the ſame without diminution to the Marſhal of the ſaid Court of Admiralty; and within three days after the arrival of ſuch prize as aforeſaid, ſhall exhibit, or cauſe to be exhibited, a libel, or bill in writing before the ſaid Judge, therein ſetting forth, in ample and particular manner, the time and other circumſtances of the ſeizing and taking the ſame, and of the ſervice or employment that the ſhip or veſſel ſo ſeized was in at the time when ſuch ſhip or veſſel was taken or ſeized, and the parties aiding therein to the beſt of his knowledge, and

ſhall alſo, without delay or diminution, deliver or cauſe to be delivered to the Regiſter of the ſaid Court of Admiralty, upon the oath or affirmation of ſuch perſon, all books, documents, commiſſions, parchments, papers and other writings, appertaining to, or found on board any ſuch ſhip or veſſel, in order that the ſaid Judge may have the benefit of any evidence which may ariſe therefrom in forming his ſentence.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon ſhall neglect or refuſe to deliver up any ſuch capture or ſeizure as aforeſaid to the Marſhal of the ſaid Court of Admiralty, or ſhall embezzle or keep back any part of any ſuch capture, or ſhall withhold, embezzle or deſtroy any books, documents, commiſſions, papers, parchments or other writings, appertaining to or found on board of any ſhip or veſſel ſeized as a prize as aforeſaid, ſuch perſon ſo offending ſhall be liable to attachment and to fine, or to fine and impriſonment, at the diſcretion of the ſaid Judge, as a Contemner of the ſaid Court of Admiralty, and moreover ſhall forfeit, to the uſe of the Commonwealth, all ſuch offenders ſhare or part of ſuch capture, to be recovered by indictment; and the ſaid Judge ſhall by order ſtay, during the proſecution, ſuch ſhare or part in the hands of the Marſhal, to the end that the ſame may be ſecured upon the conviction of ſuch offender, and paid to the Treaſurer of this State.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That immediately after any ſuch libel, as aforeſaid, ſhall be exhibited before the ſaid Judge, he ſhall direct the Regiſter of the ſaid Court of Admiralty to give notice in ſome public newſpaper, to be publiſhed in the city of Philadelphia, of the day appointed for the trial of ſuch prize, and the ſaid Regiſter ſhall inſert therein, if known, the name, ſize or burthen, and other deſcription of the veſſel ſo taken and brought into port, and alſo the name and ſirname of the late maſter or commander of the ſame, and of the port or place from whence ſuch ſhip or veſſel laſt ſailed, and of the port or place for which ſuch ſhip or veſſel was deſtined; and in caſe of a recapture, he ſhall ſet forth by what ſhip or other veſſel the ſame was firſt taken; to the end that all perſons concerned may appear and ſhew cauſe (if any there be) wherefore ſuch capture or recapture, goods, merchandize, or other property, ſhould not be condemned and adjudged to the libellants.

Provided always, That if it be made appear to the ſatisfaction of the ſaid Judge, that the cargoe of any ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſeized as prize as aforeſaid is damaged, or conſiſts of goods which in their nature are ſo periſhable as not to be kept till the trial be finiſhed without great loſs, that then and in ſuch caſe the ſaid Judge ſhall nominate and appoint three judicious and indifferent perſons of the city or county where the ſaid goods may be, who ſhall careſully inſpect and appraiſe the ſame, and report the condition thereof, and deliver the ſaid appraiſement and report, ſupported and atteſted by their oaths or affirmations, to the ſaid Judge, whereupon the ſaid Judge may order the Marſhal of the ſaid Court immediately to ſell by public auction, ſuch part of ſaid cargoe as appears to the ſaid Judge to be likely to periſh, or be greatly endamaged by keeping as aforeſaid. And the ſaid Marſhal, having ſold the ſame accordingly, ſhall retain the monies thence ariſing in his hands till the trial be finiſhed; except the charges upon ſuch prize, together with the charges attending upon ſuch inſpection and appraiſement, which ſhall be aſcertained by the ſaid Judge.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the execution of the decree of the ſaid Judge, in any caſe of capture, recapture or prize taken upon the water, from which an appeal to the ſaid Judges or Court of Appeal ſhall be entered, ſhall not be ſuſpend or delayed by reaſon of ſuch appeal, in caſe the party or parties appellant ſhall enter ſufficient ſecurity, to be approved by the ſaid Judge, in at leaſt double the value of the prize or other ſubject of controverſy, the ſame value to be eſtimated and appraiſed at the price at which the ſaid prize might then be ſold for current money, for which purpoſe the ſaid Judge ſhall appoint three ſkillful and indifferent appraiſers, who ſhall exactly number, meaſure or weigh the ſeveral articles of which ſuch prize ſhall conſiſt, and return a particular inventory and appraiſement of the ſame, atteſted by the oaths or affirmations of the ſaid appraiſers, to the Regiſter of the ſaid Court, to be filed in his office, and the ſtipulation or ſecurity ſo given and entered in caſe of an appeal as aforeſaid, ſhall be conſidered and ſhall have effect as a ſtatute ſtaple, and may be ſued for and recovered by original writ to be iſſued out of the Supreme Court, or other Court of record, at the election of the party who ſhall have a right to inſtitute ſuch ſuit.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That in caſe the ſaid Judge, upon the evidence produced to him, ſhall pronounce ſentence of condemnation againſt any ſuch ſhip or veſſel, or goods, merchandize, or other property, captured or taken as prize, or recaptured, or ſeized by way of repriſal, or from a pirate, he ſhall order the ſame to be immediately ſold by public auction to the beſt and higheſt bidder, for the benefit of the captors, unleſs in the caſe of recapture the former owner or owners in ten days after ſuch ſentence be pronounced, pay down the full ſalvage, together with all ſuch coſts and charges as ſhall be awarded thereupon. And the ſaid Marſhal ſhall keep fair and exact accounts of the ſales of all ſhips and other veſſels, goods, merchandize, and other property which ſhall be condemned in the ſaid Court of Admiralty, and ſold by the ſaid Marſhal as aforeſaid; as ſoon afterwards as may be ſuch account of ſales ſhall be filed in the office of the Regiſter of the ſaid Court of Admiralty, for the inſpection and uſe of all perſons who may be intereſted therein.

Provided always, That no negroe or mulatto, taken as prize upon the water, ſhall be in any caſe expoſed to public ſale, but being appraiſed as is herein before directed in other caſes, ſhall be delivered to the captors, or others having right to the ſame, at the appraiſed value, and if neceſſary by lot, and the value thereof equaliſed in money or goods, to be delivered to the other party or parties intitled to ſhare therein.

Provided alſo, That nothing in this act contained which may contradict or interfere with the directions of an Act of Aſſembly of this Commonwealth, intituled "An Act for the effectual ſuppreſſion of public auctions and vendues, and to prohibit male perſons capable of bearing arms, from being pedlars and hawkers" paſſed on the twenty-ſixth day of November laſt, ſhall have effect or be in force for and during the continuance of the ſaid recited Act.

And whereas ſometimes ſeamen and others proceed to ſea in ſhips and veſſels of war, without appointing Agents to take and manage their ſeveral ſhares of the captures or prizes ſeized and taken upon the water, by the ſhips or veſſels to which they reſpectively belong. And whereas ſuch ſeamen and others may be abſent; and owners or part owners of ſuch ſhips and veſſels of war may alſo be abſent, and have no Agent or Agents to take their ſhares or parts of ſuch prizes when the Marſhal of the ſaid Court of Admiralty may be ready to diſtribute ſuch prizes as he is directed by this Act.

Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That whenſoever the ſaid Marſhal ſhall be ready to diſtribute any prize as aforeſaid, upon an advertiſement of the ſame in ſome public news-paper in the city of Philadelphia, if an Agent or Agents duly authoriſed by the owners, ſeamen or others of any private ſhip or veſſel of war, and every of them, having a right to ſhare therein, by being on board ſuch ſhip or veſſel, at the time of capture or otherwiſe, ſhall not appear and make known his or their authority to act as an Agent or Agents for ſuch abſent perſons, that in ſuch caſe the ſaid Judge ſhall appoint and authorize ſome proper perſon or perſons to be the Agent or Agents for any abſent owner, ſeaman or other perſon for whom no Agent ſhall appear, for three days after ſuch adverſement ſhall be publiſhed. And the Agent or Agents ſo to be appointed by the ſaid Judge, with any other perſons properly intituled and authorized, whether in their own right or as Agents (if ſuch there be) ſhall take the ſaid prize from the ſaid Marſhal as directed by this act, and ſhall ſell by private ſale, or otherwiſe diſpoſe of the ſame for the beſt advantage of the perſon or perſons intereſted therein, and ſhall be accountable to them and every of them ſeverally, as if ſuch Agent or Agents had been appointed by ſuch owner, ſeaman or other perſon; and every Agent, who ſhall be ſo appointed by the ſaid Judge, ſhall become bound to the Commonwealth, with two ſufficient ſureties, in a ſuitable ſum, to be aſcertained by the ſaid Judge, conditioned that he will truly account for and ſatisfy the perſon or perſons for whom he ſhall be appointed Agent; and the ſaid obligation ſhall be as available to ſuch owner, ſeaman or other perſon, as bonds given by Sheriffs are to the parties injured by their miſconduct.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all unclaimed parts or ſhares in any prizes taken upon the water and condemned in the Court of Admiralty of this State, remaining in the hands of any Agent or Agents, ſhall, after the end of one year, to be reckoned from the beginning of the diſtribution of any prize which have been or ſhall be taken from the enemy, be veſted in the contributors to the Pennſylvania Hoſpital, and ſhall be accounted for and paid to the uſe of the ſaid Corporation, the owners of ſuch ſhip or veſſel being previouſly ſatisfied for any advance they ſhall have made to any ſeaman or mariner, ſubject however to the demand of the perſon who was intituled thereto, if made within three years after the condemnation of the prize.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That any ſhips or veſſels, goods or other property taken as prize, or retaken, belonging to foreigners, whether Allies of the United States of America or neutrals, which have come, or may come to the poſſeſſion of the ſaid Marſhal, and who ſhall have no Attorney in fact, or Agent duly authoriſed to take and receive from the ſaid Marſhal ſuch ſhips or other veſſels, or other property, that the ſame, unleſs in caſe they be of a very periſhable nature and too bulky to keep without great charges, ſhall remain in the cuſtody of the ſaid Marſhal without ſale, for three months at leaſt after the trial of the ſame ſhall be finiſhed, and the owners thereof, and their ſaid ſhips or other veſſels, goods and other property, ſhall be liable to the charges and expences which may accrue by ſuch delay of ſale.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Supreme Executive Council ſhall appoint and commiſſion, for and during the pleaſure of the ſaid Council, an able and upright perſon to be Regiſter of the ſaid Court of Admiralty, and that the examinations of all witneſſes in any of the cauſes which may come before the ſaid Court of Admiralty, being taken by the ſaid Regiſter, and atteſted before ſaid Judge, ſhall be filed in the office of the ſaid Regiſter, ſuch examinations to be taken *ex parte*, after reaſonable notice to the adverſe party, and the atteſtations of the ſaid Regiſter ſhall on all proper occaſions be received as evidence in all Courts of Juſtice and elſewhere.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Supreme Executive Council ſhall appoint and commiſſion, for and during their pleaſure, a perſon of ſkill and good reputation to be the Marſhal of the ſaid Court of Admiralty, who, before he enters on his office, ſhall become bound to the Preſident of the ſaid Council, for the time being, with two or more ſureties, to be approved by the ſaid Council, in the value of forty thouſand buſhels of good merchantable wheat, each buſhel thereof to weigh at leaſt ſixty pounds, which bond or obligation ſhall be drawn in like manner, with like condition, and liable to like ſuit and uſe, and ſhall be recorded, as bonds entered into by ſheriffs and their ſureties ought to be by the laws of this Commonwealth.

And whereas the trial of pirates and other ſea felons in the late Britiſh Colonies, now the United States of America, hath been heretofore without a Jury, and in a method much conformed to the civil law, the exerciſe of which juriſdiction in criminal caſes was contrary to the ſpirit of the common law, although the Legiſlature of England had, by a ſtatute paſſed in the reign of King Henry the Eighth, intituled "For Pirates," relieved the ſubjects within the realm from this grievance.

And whereas the Conſtitution of this State provideth, That in all proſecutions for criminal offences no man can be found guilty without the unanimous conſent of a Jury.

Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all traitors, pirates, felons and criminals, who ſhall offend upon the ſea or within the Admiralty juriſdiction, ſhall be enquired of, tried and judged by grand and petit Juries, according to the courſe of the common law, in like manner as if the treaſon or felony or crime were committed within one of the counties of this State. And the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, or any two of them, and the Judge of Admiralty, are hereby conſtituted Juſtices of Oyer and Terminer, and ſhall hold a Court of Oyer and Terminer in the city of Philadelphia, for the hearing and trying ſuch offenders. And the ſaid Judge of Admiralty, in the abſence of the Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court, ſhall preſide in ſuch Court of Oyer and Terminer, and if any perſon, upon being arraigned before the ſaid Court of Oyer and Terminer, ſhall ſtand mute, or ſhall not make direct anſwers, ſuch perſon ſhall be deemed to have pleaded not guilty, and the trial ſhall proceed accordingly.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon ſhall be felonioufly ſtricken or poiſoned at ſea or out of this State, and ſhall die of the ſame in the State, the offenders, and their aiders and abettors may be indicted, tried and adjudged for ſuch felony in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of this State where ſuch perſon ſhall die, before the ordinary Juſtices of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery: And if any perſon ſhall be felonioufly ſtricken or poiſoned in this State, and ſhall die of the ſame at ſea or out of Pennſylvania, the offenders and their aiders and abettors may be indicted, tried and adjudged for ſuch felony before the Court of Oyer and Terminer conſtituted by this Act for the trial of crimes committed at ſea.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all and every the proceedings of the Court of Admiralty of this Commonwealth ſhall be liable to the prohibition of the Supreme Court of Judicature, in like manner and with like effect as the prohibition of the Court of King's Bench in England in like caſe.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That an Act of Aſſembly, intituled, "*An Act for eſtabliſhing a Court of Admiralty*," paſſed on the ninth day of September, which was in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-eight, is hereby repealed, annulled and made void. *Provided always*, That the repeal of the ſaid Act ſhall not extend to ſtop or prevent the hearing or trial of any cauſe depending in the Court of Admiralty, or before the ſaid Commiſſioner of Oyer and Terminer, but the ſame may be proceeded on as by the ſaid Act is directed before the Judge appointed and commiſſioned in purſuance of this Act, the repeal thereof notwithſtanding.

JOHN BAYARD, Speaker.

Enacted into a Law, at Philadelphia, on the Eighth day of March, Annoque Domini, One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty.

THOMAS PAINE,
Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

THE Subſcribers being appointed Truſtees, by the honourable General Aſſembly of this State, for taking care of the State Iſland, formerly known by the name of the Province Iſland, ſituated on the weſt ſide of Schuylkill, near the mouth thereof, containing about 347 acres of meadow, give notice to all who may deſire to rent the ſame, that they will receive propoſals written and directed to them, or any of them, until the 28th inſtant, when they will be ready to leaſe the ſame for a term not exceeding ſeven years, to the perſon making the moſt advantageous offer therefor.

JOHN BAYARD,
GEORGE BRYAN,
ROBERT KNOX.

Philadelphia, March 13, 1780.

TO BE LETT,

THE Front Part of a THREE STORY HOUSE, in a pleaſant Part of the City. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subſcriber rides Poſt from Lancaſter to Philadelphia once a week; he ſets out from Lancaſter on Tueſdays, and returns on Fridays; thoſe who chooſe to ſubſcribe for the papers may find him at his houſe, in Queen-ſtreet, oppoſite John Kuhn's, late Tavern-keeper. Letters will be forwarded at one dollar each for a ſubſcriber, and three for a non-ſubſcriber. Thoſe who have any letters to ſend from Philadelphia to Lancaſter may find him at the King of Pruſſia, in Market-ſtreet. The Public may depend on a punctual performance of all matters entruſted to the care of their humble ſervant, MICHAEL RINHARD.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Roxborough townſhip, Philadelphia county, in the night of the 11th ult. a dark bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, between 15 and 16 years old, a ſhort ſwitch tail, ſhod all round, natural pacer, and about ſix inches above the tail is a ſpot about the bigneſs of a hand with grey hairs, one plain ſaddle mark, one hip is ſuppoſed to be an inch lower that the other when ſtanding a while, goes a little lame. Whoever will deliver the ſaid Horſe to JAMES CHANNAL, in Philadelphia; NATHAN LEVERING, on the Wiſſahickon road, or JOHN RIGHTER, ſhall have the above reward. *March 15.*

To be Sold by public Vendue, at the houſe of Captain Thomas Kean, in the Borough of Wilmington, Delaware State, the 18th Inſtant, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon,

A TOPSAIL SCHOONER, now lying at the wharff, with all her Sails, Rigging, Anchors, Cables, &c. as ſhe came from Sea. An Inventory of which may be ſeen, by applying to us,

JONATHAN RUMFORD,
THOMAS KEAN.

Wilmington, March 9, 1780.

The beautiful high bred HORSE

BLACK AND ALL BLACK,

From VIRGINIA,

FULL 16 hands high, and in great perfection, riſing eight years old, will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at the ſubſcriber's in Cæcil county, Maryland, and cover mares at *Two hundred and Fifty Pounds* the ſeaſon. His blood is equal to any on the continent, which is properly atteſted by a number of the firſt gentlemen in Virginia; he was got by Brunſwick, an imported horſe; Brunſwick was got by Oronoko, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian, out of the famous Miſs Slamerkin; Brunſwick's dam was got by Babram, from as good a ſtock as any in England. BLACK AND ALL BLACK's dam was got by Ariel, who was got by Morton's Traveller, out of Selima, his grand dam was full blooded and a ſiſter of Bullyrock. He is remarkable for getting as elegant and high-formed colts as any horſe in Virginia; his performance upon the turf has been ſufficiently proved, and for near two years has publicly challenged any covering horſe upon the continent. Gentlemen from a diſtance may depend upon good paſturage being provided and the greateſt care taken of their mares; but the ſubſcriber will not be anſwerable for any eſcapes. The money to be paid when the mares are firſt covered.

ELIHU HALL.

Philadelphia, March 5, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, on Turner's Lane, in the Northern Liberties, about 3 miles from the city, a dark brown MARE, pretty old, with a ſtar in her forehead, her hind legs white, four white ſpots on her back and a ſhort tail. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, in one month from the date hereof, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold, by

JOSEPH BASKET.

Thirdly, That the Americans ſeparating themſelves from, and taking up arms againſt, Great-Britain, for their own defence, and declaring themſelves independant, is not diſpleaſing to God, nor are they hereby to be charged as guilty of the breach of the duty of ſubmiſſion and obedience, which chriſtians owe their lawful civil Ruler, enjoined in the 13th chapter to the Romans.

Fourthly, That God has now put it in the power of the good people of America, if they will but ſuffer themſelves to know the prize put into their hands, and embrace the opportunity to do more for the glory of the divine character and the good of poſterity, than ever ſo many people have had heretofore, ſince the birth of Jeſus Chriſt to this day.

Fifthly, That the people of the American States, being now bleſſed with a civil government of their own chuſing, are under ſtronger moral obligations to honour, obey and ſupport their own civil government in a proper manner, than chriſtians were under in the apoſtolic age, when the civil government was pagan, bloody and tyrannical.

Sixthly, That on the whole, it evidently appears that the great and ever bleſſed God is now, by his unerring wiſe great providence, accompliſhing his own ends and deſigns, which he propoſed in himſelf before the foundation of the world, for the good of this weſtern American Empire.

To do any kind of juſtice to theſe ſeveral ſubjects would enrich the news papers with one number, of moderate length, every week for a twelve-month. Some may perhaps object, that to diſcuſs or treat ſuch ſubjects in a news-paper, would be to intrude too far on the province of the clergy and the ſacred deſk; I anſwer, by no means; as there is not an honeſt clergyman any where but will rejoice at a reformation, whatever means God may bleſs to effect it; the diſhoneſt, we need not expect to pleaſe them; and the ſons of Levi need purification at times as well as others. Beſides, ſuch publications weekly will greatly enhance the value of the public prints, to the devout and religious part of the community; and we all know, to our grief, that there are many readers of newſpapers who ſeldom hear ſermons, or read any pious authors; and who can tell what uſe ſuch publications may be to ſuch as theſe?

I hope I am not ſo vain as not to be ſomewhat ſenſible how inadequate my natural and improved abilities are for ſuch undertakings; but was I equal to the work, my preſent low ſtate of health, my living ſome diſtance from the city, and my own ſtated buſineſs being more than I am able to accompliſh, entirely forbid my attempting it. I have, however, ſuch deſires to have the thing carry, that if any gentleman will pleaſe to take up the ſubject, and will leave a line for me at the Printing-office, I will be his moſt obedient humble ſervant, and correſpond with him on any point he ſhall pleaſe to require, in a ſubſervancy to the general deſign, as far as health and ability will permit; for if I know myſelf, it would give me more pleaſure to prepare pieces of this kind for the public view, than any beau or coxcomb on the continent takes in preparing himſelf for making a brilliant appearance at a ball or dancing-aſſembly; in the mean time, am the *Public*'s moſt ſincere friend and well-wiſher, while unworthy of ſo honorable and important a title, as

THE AMERICAN MONITOR.

TO THE PUBLIC.

AS the Subſcriber has been ſolicited and encouraged by ſeveral of the Truſtees of the Academy of Newark and others, he intends opening a School in Newark, on Tueſday, the fourth of April next, for the inſtruction of youth in the Latin and Greek languages.------Nothing need be ſaid to recommend the healthy ſituation of the place, as it is well known by experience.------An Engliſh ſchool is kept contiguous to the Academy, where Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and ſeveral Branches of the Mathematics are taught with care.-----Parents and Guardians may be aſſured that the ſtricteſt attention will be paid, not only to the education, but likewiſe to the morals of the youth, by their moſt obedient humble ſervant,

WILLIAM THOMSON.

N. B. BOARDING may be had on the former moderate terms. Newark, February 18, 1780. ¶

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living at White-Marſh, in Philadelphia county, about the 9th of September laſt, a cheſtnut ſorrel Gelding, riſing 3 years old, a natural pacer, hath neither brand nor ear-mark, near 14½ hands high, has a feather on each ſide of his head, and a feather on the peak of his near ſhoulder, one of his hind feet white fetlock high. Whoever takes up the ſaid Gelding, and ſecures him, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

¶ JOSEPH LUKEN.

A NEAT EDITION OF THE

NEW TESTAMENT

(In good Binding) Is JUST PUBLISHED, AND TO BE SOLD, BY

FRANCIS BAILEY,

Printer, in Market-Street, between Third and Fourth-Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on the Tenth of May next,

THAT large, commodious and well accuſtomed INN, in the town of Cheſter, lately occupied by David Cowpland, deceaſed: The Houſe is three ſtory high, with four rooms on a floor, a good garret and kitchen, with good ſtables, ſheds, oat-houſe, garden, and pump in the yard; it is an old and excellent ſtand, and well calculated for the buſineſs. For particulars enquire of the ſubſcribers, living in Cheſter.

ISABELLA COWPLAND, and SARAH COWPLAND, } Executrixes.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

on the 15th day of March next, upon the premiſes,

A VALUABLE LOT of LAND, with a two ſtory ſtone meſſuage, barn, ſtable, and a very fine ſtore-houſe built of ſtone, where a rich ſtore has been kept for many years, and a well of excellent water at the door; it is ſituate by the 14 mile ſtone, near Plymouth meeting-houſe, and is a pleaſant place for a gentleman's country ſeat, or for any public buſineſs, as there is public entertainment kept at the place at preſent. The terms of ſale will be made known at the time. The ſale to begin at One o'clock. ¶ LEVI TRUMP.

TO BE LETT,

A LARGE convenient TANYARD, with Bark-Houſe, &c. Alſo a Houſe near the Yard, if wanted. A Houſe, Garden, and 5 or 6 Acres of Land, about a Mile from the City, to be Lett on Shares. A Lot of about 3 Acres in Princeton, New-Jerſey, to be ſold. All which may be entered on immediately. Enquire of

ISAAC SNOWDEN.

POTTERS and MOULDERS

WANTED at Atſion Iron Works, New-Jerſey. Apply to LAWRENCE SALTAR, at ſaid works, or to BENJAMIN HORNOR, in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

FORGE HAMMERS of an approved quality to be ſold, alſo pots, kettles, bake-ovens, ſkillets, and a variety of other caſtings. Apply as above. *

TO BE LETT,

From the 10th of April next,

THAT well known HOUSE, called the GEORGE INN, at the corner of Second and Arch-ſtreets. For terms, apply to JAMES WALLACE, or JAMES HUNTER, in Second-ſtreet. ¶

N. B. JAMES WALLACE propoſes to ſell (for current money or Weſt-India produce) his PLANTATION, pleaſantly ſituated on the River Schuylkill, near and below the Falls.

Agreeable to the laſt Will and Teſtament of GEORGE ANDERSON, deceaſed, will be expoſed to SALE, on Thurſday, the ſixteenth of this inſtant March,

A PLANTATION of good LAND, containing 125 acres, with the uſual allowance, ſituate and lying in Sadſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, 48 miles from Philadelphia, 18 from Lancaſter, and about ¾ of a mile from the Horſe-ſhoe road, whereon is erected a log dwelling-houſe, a good barn and ſtables, a very good ſpring and ſpring-houſe, a good bearing orchard, about 80 acres cleared, 9 thereof is good meadow, and as much more may be made; the whole is in good repair, and as good for corn and paſture as any in its neighbourhood, the remainder is well timbered; a ſtream of water runs through ſaid land, whereby the fields are conſtantly ſupplied with water; it would be a very good ſeat for a tanner or a diſtiller. The title is indiſputable. The ſale to begin at ten o'clock ſaid day, on the premiſes; where due attendance will be given, and the terms made known, by

¶ REBECCA WALLACE, Executrix.

Philadelphia, February 23, 1780.

WHEREAS there was a Horſe and a Mare adverti ſed in Mr. Dunlap's paper December the 25th, One roan Mare about 14 hands high, 3 or 4 years old, and a bay Horſe, 8 or 9 years old; and as no owner hath yet come to claim them, if they do not come in 3 weeks from the publication of this advertiſement, they will be ſold for the coſt, at the Coneſtogoe Waggon.

¶ JOHN JARVIS.

N. B. A brown Horſe that came to the ſtables about three weeks ago, advertiſed in Mr. Dunlap's paper, about 9 or 10 years old, about 14 hands high, a very thick mane, and a mealy noſe; looks much like a cart horſe, judged to have been ſtolen, came to my yard in very cold weather early in the morning, in a very great ſweat. J. J.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Towamenſing townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the firſt of September laſt, a black HORSE, ſix years old, 14 hands high, or thereabouts. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and fetch him away within four weeks after the date hereof, or he will be ſold to defray expences. SWAN YOKUM.

February 15, 1780. ¶

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Lebanon townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the night of the 15th of November 1779, a black HORSE, ten years old, about 15 hands high, a natural pacer, carries lofty, branded on the near buttock with B, his mane hangs to the off ſide, and has a long ſwitch tail. Whoever ſecures the ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ABRAHAM SMITH. ¶

Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, Feb. 29, 1780.

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, living near the Wheat-Sheaf tavern, on Briſtol road, the 25th of January laſt, a brown Horſe, 14 hands high, 8 years old, low in fleſh, a blaze in his forehead, a ſnip on his noſe, his hind feet white, no brand perceivable. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. ¶ JAMES POTTS.

Philadelphia, February 17, 1780.

WANTED,

A MASTER WORKMAN, who can be well recommended, for a FOREMAN in the art of making and manufacturing GLASS of various kinds. Such a perſon may meet with the greateſt encouragement, and may have a ſhare in the works if he ſhould chooſe it, by applying to the ſubſcriber, at Mrs. WIRT's in Arch-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, who has a patent from the State of Connecticut, and other encouragements, to erect the Works, &c. As there is no Glaſs-Work in New-England, the beſt offers will be made that can be had in America, by

¶ ISAAC MOSELY.

N. B. Any perſon that is diſpoſed to engage is deſired to apply as ſoon as poſſible; the ſooner the better.

To be SOLD by private ſale,

A FRAME BUILDING, 17 feet by 27 feet, one ſtory high, with a loft that will hold two tons and a half of hay, boarded with cedar boards, and ſhingled with the beſt of ſhingles; it has been built ſix years, is ſtrong framed fit for moving. Alſo a good iron vize, and ſome carpenters tools. Enquire of SAMUEL POWEL, living in Seventh-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

FIFTY POUNDS Reward.

RAN away, the 27th of July laſt, from the ſubſcriber, in Cumberland county, near Carliſle, a Negroe Man, named JAMES, 35 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, ſlender made, of a ſpare viſage, and one of his legs a little thicker about the ſmall than the other. Had on, when he went away, tow ſhirt and trowſers, old felt hat, and half-worn ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſlave, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ PAUL PEIRCE.

DILWORTH'S SPELLING-BOOKS; WATTS'S PSALMS and HYMNS; and NEW-ENGLAND PRIMERS; TO BE SOLD, Wholeſale or Retail, by

HALL and SELLERS.

THE HIGHEST PRICE GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON & LINEN RAGS, BY

HALL & SELLERS.

Reading, February 15, 1780.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

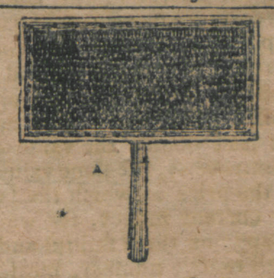
WAS loſt out of the ſubſcriber's portmanteau, between Reading and Philadelphia, on or about the 27th day of December laſt, a LETTER, directed to Mr. JACOB BROWN, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, with the ſum of Seven Hundred and Fifty-ſeven Dollars and One Third of a Dollar incloſed in it, and likewiſe was marked under the direction with the ſum contained therein. Whoever found ſaid letter and money, and will deliver the ſame to the ſubſcriber, or Mrs. RASER, in Philadelphia, ſhall receive the above reward, with thanks. JAMES COTTER, Poſt Rider.

Said COTTER informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he ſtill continues to ride poſt from Reading to Philadelphia. He leaves Reading on Mondays, and arrives in Philadelphia on Wedneſdays, which place he leaves ſame day, and arrives in Reading on Fridays, if the weather permits. Thoſe who chooſe to ſend letters or packages by him, are deſired to leave them in Philadelphia with Mrs. *Raſer*, at the corner of Race and Second-ſtreets, and at Reading at Mr. *John Hartman*'s, at the ſign of the Confederation. His other ſtations on the road are, at the Blue Bell in Pottſgrove, and Frederick Hazard's at the Trap, where letters and packages can be left; the poſtage of a letter to be left with the ſame, being for a ſubſcriber Five Shillings, and a non-ſubſcriber One Dollar. He requeſts, if money is incloſed in any letter, that the ſame might not be marked on the direction, and they will oblige the public's humble ſervant, JAMES COTTER.

TO BE SOLD,

A STOUT, healthy Negro MAN, about 38 years of age; he underſtands the farming buſineſs compleatly in all its branches; is ſober and induſtrious, and very handy at any kind of work on a farm. Enquire of the Printers.

CAME to the plantation of Jacob Brenner, in Manor townſhip, Lancaſter county, about two years ago, the two following HORSES, viz. the one a black, between 10 and 11 hands high, about 7 or 8 years old, branded on the left ſhoulder with T, and on the left buttock with H, paces. The other brown, about the ſame height as the former, about 9 or 10 years old, branded on the left ſhoulder with D, and on the left buttock with H, trots. The owner of ſaid horſes is once more deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. JACOB BRENNER. ¶



A ſmall Quantity of Braſs Wire,

Of ſuitable ſizes for Bruſh-makers, drawing-wire, button ſhanks, ſieves, riddles, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD BY

NATHAN and DAVID SELLERS,

In Sixth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, Philadelphia; where may be had, as uſual,

WOOL-CARDS, of the beſt quality,

By Wholeſale and Retail. ¶

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, living in Race-ſtreet, the beginning of February, 1780, a BAY MARE COLT, about ten or eleven months old, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead. The owner may have her again, on proving his property, and paying charges.

¶ JOHN HINCHMAN.

CAME to the ſubſcriber, in Brandywine Hundred, New-Caſtle County, about the firſt of October laſt, a black MARE, with neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay coſt, and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold by

GEORGE TAYLOR. ¶

February, 19, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in the Northern Liberties, the beginning of December laſt, Two HORSE COLTS, one a ſorrel, with a ſtar in his forehead, the other black, has neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner or owners are deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold in one month from the date hereof.

* HENRY NAGLEE.

Philadelphia, February 5, 1778.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, a dark brown MARE, pretty old, with a ſtar in her forehead, her hind legs white, four white ſpots on her back, and a ſhort tail. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ JOSEPH BASKET.

To be SOLD by the Subſcribers,

In Second-ſtreet, above Race-ſtreet,

A LARGE quantity of GLUE, either wholeſale or retail. Large allowance to thoſe who buy to ſell again.

* DANIEL SUTTER.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

MARCH. 1780. THE NUMB. 2597.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1780.

PROCLAMATION.

IT having pleaſed the righteous Governor of the World, for the puniſhment of our manifold offences, to permit the Sword of War ſtill to harraſs our Country, it becomes us to endeavour, by humbling ourſelves before Him, and turning from every evil way, to avert His anger and obtain His favour and bleſſing: It is therefore hereby recommended to the ſeveral States,

That WEDNESDAY, the twenty-ſixth day of April next, be ſet apart and obſerved as a day of FASTING, HUMILIATION and PRAYER. that we may with one heart and one voice implore the Sovereign Lord of Heaven and earth to remember mercy in his judgments;---to make us ſincerely penitent for our tranſgreſſions;---to prepare us for deliverance, and to remove the evils with which he hath been pleaſed to viſit us;---to baniſh vice and irreligion from among us, and eſtabliſh virtue and piety by his divine grace;---to bleſs all public Councils throughout the United States, giving them wiſdom, firmneſs and unanimity, and directing them to the beſt meaſures for the public good;---to bleſs the Magiſtrates and people of every rank, and animate and unite the hearts of all to promote the intereſts of their country; to bleſs the public defence, inſpiring all Commanders and Soldiers with magnanimity and perſeverance, and giving vigour and ſucceſs to the military operations by ſea and land;---to bleſs the illuſtrious Sovereign, and the nation in alliance with theſe States, and all who intereſt themſelves in the ſupport of our rights and liberties;---to make that alliance of perpetual and extenſive uſefulneſs to thoſe immediately concerned, and mankind in general;---to grant fruitful ſeaſons, and to bleſs our induſtry, trade and manufactures:---to bleſs all ſchools and ſeminaries of learning, and every means of inſtruction and education;---to cauſe wars to ceaſe, and to eſtabliſh peace among the nations.

And it is further recommended, That ſervile labour and recreations be forbidden on the ſaid day.

DONE in CONGRESS the eleventh day of March, in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty, and in the fourth year of our Independence.

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON,
Preſident.

Atteſt. CHARLES THOMPSON. Secretary.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
Tueſday, November 23, 1779. A. M.

A PETITION from Henry Dougherty, of the city of Philadelphia, referred over from the late Houſe of Aſſembly, was read; and thereupon,

Reſolved, That the ſaid Henry Dougherty is hereby appointed to the office of Collector of the Duties impoſed by an Act of Aſſembly, intitled, "An Act for impoſing a duty on perſons convicted of heinous crimes, and to prevent poor and impotent perſons being imported into this Province," (now State).

Extract from the Minutes,
THOMAS PAINE, Clerk of the Gen. Aſſembly.

WHEREAS the Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-four, paſſed an Act intitled, "An Act to prevent infectious diſeaſes being brought into the city of Philadelphia," of which the following is an extract:

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, "That no Commander, Maſter or other perſon, having "charge of any ſhip or veſſel bound to the port of Philadelphia, or to any other port or place within this province, having on board at the time the ſaid ſhip or veſſel departed from any port or place whatſoever beyond the ſeas, any greater number of perſons, whether paſſengers or ſervants, or both, than forty, or having any perſon diſordered with an infectious diſeaſe, or coming from any ſickly port or place, ſhall bring his ſhip or veſſel, or ſuffer or permit the ſame to be brought, nearer to the city than the Iſland called Little Mud-Iſland, near the mouth of the river Schuylkill, or ſhall bring on ſhore, or cauſe or ſuffer to be landed or brought on ſhore, at any port or place within this Province, any of ſuch paſſengers or ſervants, or any part or parcel of their goods or effects, or the goods or effects of any other perſon or perſons whatever, until he ſhall have obtained a licence or permit in writing for that purpoſe, under the hand of the Officer or his Deputy appointed by virtue of the Act, intitled, An Act for impoſing a duty on perſons convicted of heinous crimes, and to prevent poor and impotent perſons being imported into this Province, under the penalty of Five Hundred Pounds, being thereof legally convicted in any Court of Quarter Seſſions within this Province," (now State).

AND WHEREAS the Honorable the Aſſembly of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, taking into conſideration the above Act, have been pleaſed to nominate and appoint the ſubſcriber Health Officer for the port of Philadelphia, of which all Maſters, Commanders, or other perſons having charge of any ſhip or veſſel coming into the ſaid port, are deſired to take notice and govern themſelves accordingly.

HENRY DOUGHERTY, Health Officer.

TO BE LET,

Forty-ſix Acres of mowing Meadow,
ſituate on GREENWICH-ISLAND.

For Terms, ENQUIRE of the Widow TAYLOR,
in Spruce-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet. ¶

The following JOURNAL *of the Siege of* Savannah *is taken from the* Royal Georgia Gazette *of November* 18, 1779.

ON Friday the 3d of September laſt ſeveral large ſhips were ſeen off our bar, and a boat being ſent out by Captain Brown of his Majeſty's ſhip Roſe, with a Lieutenant on board, they were plainly diſcovered to be French.

Monday evening, the 6th, a ſloop, called the Polly (prize to the privateer ſchooner General Matthews) came up to town. On the Thurſday before ſhe was retaken, to the northward of the bar, by a French 74 gun ſhip. They took all the people out of her, except one man, and put five Frenchmen in their room. In the gale of wind that night ſhe parted from the man of war, and, on Saturday morning, arriving off Tybee, the Engliſh ſeaman told the Frenchmen that it was the entrance to Charleſtown, and by that means ſoon brought the ſloop to anchor in the mouth of the river. After the arrival of this veſſel, it was ſaid that the fleet conſiſted of the Magnifique of 74 and Sphinx of 64 guns (part of a reinforcement of four line of battle ſhips lately ſent from France to join Count d'Eſtaing in the Weſt-Indies) two frigates, a ſchooner, and a cutter, all from Cape Francois, bound to Boſton for maſts and ſpars.

On Tueſday the 7th, a number of veſſels appeared off Tybee bar, but went off again, and next day about 51 were reckoned off Waſſaw, 25 of which were ſaid to be ſhips of the line.

Thurſday morning the 9th, they were all off Tybee again, and ſome of them fired at Captain M'Donoch's packet-boat, from St. Auguſtine, attempting to get in, which fell into their hands. That evening four frigates got over the bar and came to an anchor at Tybee, and in the night, or early next morning, landed a number of men on the iſland. His Majeſty's ſhips Fowey, Roſe, Keppel, Germaine, armed ſhip Savannah, Comet galley, and ſome other veſſels, were ordered up the river to ſtrengthen the garriſon, on the French veſſels getting over the bar.

The French who had landed reimbarked on Friday the 10th, and all the fleet, except the frigates at anchor at Tybee, ſteered for the ſouthward. Next day they appeared again off the bar.

It ſeemed now evident that they intended a ſerious attack on this place. We had for ſome time been repairing the four old redoubts, and making ſome additional works, having been threatened with an attack from the rebels. But now the greateſt and moſt extraordinary exertions were made by Captain Moncrieff, Chief Engineer, and which he continued during the whole ſiege with unremitting ardour. Betwixt 200 and 300 negroes were ordered in by the Governor and Council, immediately ſet to work, and 13 good redoubts were ſoon erected round the town, and 15 gun batteries, containing about 76 pieces of cannon, 18, 9, and 6 pounders, were raiſed between the redoubts. Theſe batteries were manned by the ſailors of the ſhips of war, tranſports, and merchantmen, in the river, beſides which there were ſeveral 4 pounders properly placed without batteries, and 5 field pieces.

On Sunday night, the 12th, the French began to land their troops at Beaulieu, about 14 miles from town.

Thurſday the 16th, in the forenoon, a letter was ſent into camp by Count d'Eſtaing, the French General, demanding a ſurrender of the town to the French King; he was then within three miles from this place; he boaſted in this letter of his formidable armament by ſea and land, the great feats he had performed with it in the Weſt-Indies, and mentioned how much Lord M'Cartney had ſuffered by not capitulating at Grenada, and that it was in vain to think of reſiſting his force, warned General Prevoſt againſt the conſequences attending the place being taken by ſtorm, and hinted that he would be anſwerable for the lives of the people that might be loſt, &c. The anſwer returned to this letter by General Prevoſt was to the following purport: That he hoped the Count had a better opinion of him, and the Britiſh army he had the honour to command, than to expect they would ſurrender the town, and on a general ſummons, without knowing on what ſpecifick terms or conditions: That, if he had any terms to offer, he deſired they might be made known: and mentioned his having communicated the contents of his letter to the Civil Governor. To this the Count replied, that it was the part of the beſieged, and not the beſiegers, to propoſe terms: Upon which it was ſignified to him that it was a matter of great conſequence, and there were many different intereſts to be adjuſted and ſettled, and therefore it was deſired that 24 hours might be allowed to conſider of it. The Count accordingly agreed to wait till the firing of the evening gun on Friday the 17th. In the afternoon of the 16th a council of war was held in the General's tent, conſiſting of Field Officers (the Governor and Lieutenant Governor being preſent) to conſider of a final anſwer to be ſent to the Count, when it was the unanimous opinion of the whole members, That the town ſhould be defended to the laſt extremity, and that this reſolution ſhould be made known to the French General.

This day, to the inexpreſſible joy of the whole army, the Honourable Colonel Maitland, with part of the troops under his command, arrived here from Beaufort, and on Friday, the 17th, ſome more of them came up to town. The artillery men of the Heſſian corps, Heſſian convaleſcents, and about 170 of the 71ſt regiment, were left with the Vigilant armed ſhip, three gallies, and three tranſports, which were obliged to remain at Dafuſkee, with all the artillery, ſtores, baggage, &c. ſome of the French frigates having got a conſiderable way up the river. The whole of the troops which arrived from Beaufort amounted to about 800 men; they were piloted up through marſhes, and through Dafuſkee Cut-off, where they were often up to the middle in mud and water, and were brought up the river in ſmall boats.

On the evening of Sunday the 19th two French frigates appeared in ſight of the town, below Salter's Iſland. Juſt before dark two rebel gallies came farther up, and exchanged a good many ſhot with the Savannah, Venus tranſport, and the Comet and Thunderer gallies.

The French were buſily employed in bringing cannon, &c. from Beaulieu till the 23d, when in the night they broke ground.

Next morning about 90 of the light infantry, under Major Graham, were ſent out to endeavour to bring the French out of their lines, thereby to form ſome judgment of their numbers, and bring them open to the fire of our cannon. The ſcheme ſucceeded----Major Graham was followed by a heavy column of the French, who were expoſed to the fire of the cannon, which galled them ſeverely; their loſs, by good authority, 14 officers and 145 privates killed and wounded; our loſs 1 ſubaltern and 3 privates killed, and 15 wounded. In the evening there was a good deal of firing betwixt the enemy's gallies and ours.

In the morning of Saturday the 25th there was a ſharp cannonade for a ſhort time from a French battery of one 18 and one 6 pounder; a Heſſian was killed in his tent by an 18lb. ſhot; ſeveral balls went through houſes in town, but no perſon was hurt. The rebel gallies in the evening began again to fire at ours, which was returned, and likewiſe a good many ſhot were fired at them from the battery at the Truſtees Gardens, where Captain John Mills commanded. Betwixt eight and nine at night, one of the enemy's gallies, which came up as far as the Roſe man of war (ſunk on the Garden Bank) was ſoon obliged by the fire from this battery to be towed off to her former ſtation below Fleming's Iſland.

From the 24th the French were extending their lines and works, and bringing cannon, mortars, &c. from Beaulieu, Thunderbolt, and Caſton's Bluff.

On Tueſday the 28th, a French armed ſhip, of 26 guns, called the Truite, anchored in the Back-River, nearly oppoſite the town.

Saturday, October 2d, about noon, the above ſhip and the two Rebel gallies began a heavy fire upon the town and camp, which continued for about an hour, but did no damage. During the afternoon they fired a good deal more as before.

On Sunday the 3d, at 12 at night, the French opened a bomb battery of nine mortars, and threw ſhells into the town and camp all night, one of which killed Enſign Pollard of the ſecond battalion of Gen. De Lancey's brigade in a houſe on the Bay.

In the morning of Monday the 4th, juſt as our morning gun was fired, the enemy opened two batteries, on which they had mounted 37 pieces of cannon, 18, 12, and 6 pounders, from which they began a moſt furious cannonade upon the town, at the ſame time not relaxing in their bombardment; a young woman, daughter of Mrs. Thomſon on the Bay, was killed by one of the ſhot, but no perſon was hurt in camp. During this cannonade and bombardment, the ſhip in the Back River, and the rebel gallies, alſo fired many ſhot into town. The fire from our batteries was likewiſe very hot, and many ſhells from ſeven ſmall cohorns were thrown into the French works. This day the Governor and Lieutenant Governor moved to the camp, having pitched a tent next to Colonel Maitland's on the right of the line.

Tueſday the 5th, at 7 in the morning, there was again a cannonade and bombardment from the enemy; a Mulatto man and three negroes were killed in the Lieutenant Governor's cellar; in the evening the houſe of the late Mrs. Lloyd, near the Church, was burnt by a ſhell, and 7 negroes loſt their lives in it; whilſt this houſe was on fire one of the hotteſt cannonadings they had yet made was kept up to prevent people from extinguiſhing the flames. In the night another ſhell fell through Mr. Laurie's houſe in Broughton-ſtreet, which killed two women and two children who were under it. The bombardment and cannonade continued all night.

Wedneſday the 6th, there was another cannonade and bombardment as before, which ſhattered the houſes in town conſiderably. The French opened another battery of two ſmall guns near their bomb battery.

Thurſday the 7th, the ſame as the preceding day. Several carcaſes were thrown during the night, one of which burnt an old houſe in Broughton-ſtreet.

Capt. John Simpſon, of the Georgia Loyaliſts, was killed, on the morning of Friday the 8th, by a grape ſhot from the French batteries, whilſt he was walking in Major Wright's redoubt. Much damage was done this day to the houſes by cannon ſhot. The firing continued very hot all night, and a great number of ſhells were thrown, one of which fell into the Provoſt, killed two men on the ſpot, and wounded nine others, ſome of whom died ſince; another burſt in the cellar under the office of the Commiſſioners of Claims, killed one negroe, and wounded another

On Saturday the 9th, about day-break, an attack was made by the French and Rebels upon the redoubt to the right of our lines, on the road leading to Ebenezer, the battery near the Spring, and on the redoubt by Colonel Maitland's tent, into which the Colonel, Governor, and Lieutenant-Governor, repaired. The attack was made with great ſpirit and impetuoſity by the French, ſuppoſed to be about 3500 of the flower of their army, to which

were joined about 2500 rebels, conſiſting of the Virginia and South-Carolina continentals and South-Carolina militia. Count D'Eſtaing acted as firſt and General Lincoln as ſecond in command. The morning being very foggy favoured them in their aſſault, which continued about an hour, when they were beat back, and moſt ſhamefully retreated with great precipitation. The troops who alone defeated this formidable force conſiſted of 26 diſmounted dragoons---28 battalion men of the 60th regiment---64 South-Carolina Loyaliſts---in the redoubt on the Ebenezer road, where Capt. Tawes commanded, and who fell in bravely defending it.

90 of Col. Hamilton's North-Carolina Loyaliſts---75 militia, under Captains Wallace, Tallemach, and Polhill---in the redoubt in which Col Maitland was.

74 Grenadiers of the 60th regiment---37 Marines---Who were ordered to ſupport the redoubts, and bravely charged the enemy with their bayonets.

Beſides the above, the Spring battery of ſix guns, manned with 31 ſailors, under the command of Capts. Manby and Steil, did very great execution, which contributed much to the glorious ſucceſs of the day.

On the left the Rebels made two feints: one on Major Wright's redoubt by Gen. Williamſon with 500 men, the other on Col. Cruger's by Gen. Huger with 700; but both parties ſoon retreated, having about 50 men killed and wounded.

After the retreat of the enemy from our right, 270 men, chiefly French, were found dead, upwards 80 of whom lay in the ditch and on the parapet of the redoubt firſt attacked, and 93 more within our abbatis. Two Rebel ſtandards were once fixed on the redoubt on the Ebenezer-road; one of them was carried off again, and the other, which belonged to the ſecond Carolina regiment, was taken.

Since the attack we have learnt from French officers, deſerters, and others, that they loſt in killed and wounded 700 men, ſome ſay 1000, and others 1500, reckoning 63 officers in the liſt of ſlain. Amongſt the wounded were Count d'Eſtaing and the famous Poliſh Count Pulaſki; the former received a muſket ſhot in his arm, and another in his thigh; the latter a grape-ſhot in his groin, and is ſince dead.

The Rebels, by the beſt information we can get, loſt in killed and wounded about 500.

Our loſs on this ever memorable occaſion was only Capt. Tawes and 15 privates killed, and 35 wounded, amongſt them Lieut. Smollett Cambell of the Light Dragoons, and Lieut. James Wallace of the firſt company of militia.

Our whole force, Regulars, Militia, Volunteers, and Sailors, on duty, did not exceed 2350 men.

A flag was ſoon ſent in by the enemy, deſiring a truce for the burial of their dead, and receiving the wounded, which was agreed to till three o'clock in the afternoon, and then prolonged till dark. During the night there was a ſlight cannonading on both ſides, and many deſerters came in.

Sunday 10th, ſeveral flags paſſed and truces were agreed to for the above purpoſes. Some deſerters came in during the night.

Monday 11th, deſerters continued coming in, who informed that the French were ſending off their ſick and wounded, and heavy cannon, on board their ſhips; and that the panick ſtruck Rebel militia were running off in great numbers.

On Tueſday the 12th at day-light, the French fired only three ſhot from ſmall pieces of cannon.

Wedneſday 13th, the enemy early in the morning fired one ſhot from a field piece in return for ſeveral from our batteries. This forenoon the Truite moved out of the Back River, and came to an anchor at Five Fathom-Hole, the wind being unfavourable for her getting down the river. In the night a few ſhot from our batteries produced ſome from the French.

In the night of Thurſday the 14th our firing was anſwered by the enemy. Deſerters ſtill came in. Two more Rebel gallies joined the others at Five Fathom-Hole.

Friday the 15th we were informed that all the Carolina militia were gone off. This day a ſhip came up and joined the enemy's fleet. Deſerters continued to come in. Much firing from our batteries in the night anſwered by three or four guns from the French.

Saturday the 16th, in the afternoon, there was a good deal of ſkirmiſhing on Mr. M'Gillivray's plantation betwixt ſome negroes and a party of Rebels, and the latter were ſeveral times driven from the buildings on the plantation into the woods. Want of ammunition however obliged the Blacks to retreat in the evening with the loſs of one killed, and three or four wounded. The enemy's loſs is not known. There was very little firing this night from the French, who had ſent off all their cannon except two.

Sunday the 17th, we were informed that the French Mulattoe and Black Brigade had marched to Col. Muilryne's to embark. The enemy fired a few ſhot in the night.

Monday the 18th, our firing this night was not anſwered by the enemy.

On Tueſday the 19th we received advice that the French had taken poſt two miles from town, at the croſs road leading to Brewton's, with a ſwamp on their right and left, and that the Rebels were croſſing the river with all expedition at the Two Siſters and the Rev. Mr. Zubly's ferry. The French batteries were this day deſtroyed by parties ſent out for that purpoſe.

Wedneſday the 20th, the militia were diſcharged; the Light Dragoons ſcoured the country for ſeveral miles round, and brought in ſome priſoners; a party of Col. M'Girth's men came in from the ſouthward, and alſo brought ſome priſoners. All the French embarked at Caſton's Bluff in 100 boats, in which they proceeded to Tybee, and went on board their ſhips

From the 21ſt to the 30th the wind hanging to the eaſtward prevented the enemy's ſhipping that had come up the river from getting down. Cartels during this time were coming up with priſoners.

The 31ſt the French and Rebel veſſels got down to Cockſpur.

And, on Tueſday the 2d November, the whole of the enemy's ſhipping that were at Tybee ſailed over the bar, and left our port open.

The loſs of the Britiſh, in the ſortie on the morning of the 24th of September, by every account from deſerters, was conſiderably more than repreſented above, and that of the French did not exceed 84 killed and wounded. The ſtrength of the allied army is alſo exaggerated, as it never exceeded 3000 French and 2000 American effectives. The French column, in the attack of the 9th, conſiſted of about 1300 men—the American column, led by Gen. Mackintoſh, 1000—and the militia, with the South-Carolina Independent Companies, under Generals Huger and Williamſon, 600. The whole loſs of French and Americans on that day was about 800, in killed, wounded and miſſing—near a third of the force in the attack;—a circumſtance that fully refutes the reflection contained above, in the expreſſion "ſhamefully retreated."

From the BOSTON INDEPENDENT LEDGER.

Meſſrs DRAPER and FOLSOM,

You may be aſſured that the following are genuine extracts from a Sermon, preached in England on the 13th of December, 1777, the day of the national faſt on account of the American war, to a congregation of Proteſtant diſſenters, in York, *by* NEWCOMBE CAPPE; *and publiſhed at the requeſt of the audience. This Sermon was ſo much noticed in England, that it paſſed through a number of editions in a very ſhort time. Your readers, I am perſuaded, muſt be pleaſed with the honeſt boldneſs of the ſentiments, conſidering when and where they were delivered, as well as with the remarkable vivacity and turn of expreſſion appearing in theſe extracts; which afford one, among innumerable proofs, that many wiſe and virtuous men in Britain have condemned their own government, and juſtified America, reſpecting the grounds of the preſent war.*

Your's, &c. A. B.

PROVERBS XXVIII. 9.

He that turneth away his ear from hearing the law, even his prayers ſhall be abomination.

IN times of calamity or danger, whether public or private, it is very natural to betake ourſelves to God; and then, if ever, we are in the diſpoſition to enquire on what terms God will hear us.

"We are not at liberty to regard the preſent circumſtances of our country as in a ſtate of proſperity and ſecurity. Religion does not ordinarily rule either in the hearts or cabinets of princes. When councils call for national humiliations and interceſſions to aſſiſt and proſper their deliberations, it is a natural and obvious inference that all things are not well, or that they are not likely to continue ſo; for it is, at leaſt, as true of ſtateſmen as of other men, that while "they know no changes, they fear not God."

An adverſary there is, whoſe reſentment it was not thought dangerous to provoke, and whoſe reſiſtance it was not thought indecent to deſpiſe, in the negociation with which no divine guidance and no bleſſing of Heaven was implored, on which the ſword was drawn in confidence of human ſtrength; againſt this adverſary the nation has been called to faſt, and pray, and humble herſelf in the ſight of God, though from *their* humiliations we turned away with indignation. To this call, there are thouſands in the land, ſerious, judicious loyal ſubjects, who could pay no more than an hypocritical obedience. Hypocriſy is not piety. What then is the injunction to commit it? It is neither piety nor prudence. If the injunction is enforced by the denunciation of pains and penalties, there is as little charity as godlineſs in the impoſition: and if the forfeiture of divine favour, if the wrath and indignation of God is promiſed to the delinquent, there is as little policy as charity in the threatning; for who ever heard that the thunders of heaven waited on a ſtateſman's bidding.

"Theſe things, my brethren, no wiſe and thoughtful man will number among the circumſtances that ſuggeſt hope and comfort concerning the peace and proſperity of our native country. But theſe are not *all* the circumſtances that demand and juſtify the humiliations of this day.

"Do the diviſions of a houſe, of a family, of a nation, ſpeak well concerning their ſtability and happineſs? Does growing debt ſay any thing deſirable concerning the property and the independence of a people? Does diſſipation promiſe that they ſhould continue to be wiſe? and luxury that they ſhould continue to be ſtrong?

"That private virtue has ſo ſmall a ſhare in public characters: That public virtue is in ſo many inſtances trampled under foot by intereſted ambition, conſumed by party zeal, or ſuffered to die away through a cold and careleſs inſenſibility; do theſe things promiſe well concering public intereſts? That Nobles are ſo commonly more honourable in name than in character: That the guardians of the people are reproached by their electors with corruption, while *they* are *themſelves* liable to the ſame ſevere recrimination; are theſe the omens of national felicity?

"That the conſtitution, notwithſtanding large enough experience of the inconveniencies of ſuch an imperfection, and repeated remonſtrances againſt it, ſhould, in any inſtance, ſtill remain unequal, dangerouſly and unjuſtly partial, claiming an equal degree of power, where there is not an equal guard againſt the abuſe of it: That the law ſhould, in any inſtance, be unrighteous and oppreſſive, that dutiful and loyal ſubjects, rendering unto Cæſar the things that are Cæſar's, but reſerving for the God of Cæſar the things that are God's, ſhould owe to connivance and forbearance what they have a right to claim on leſs humiliating, on ſurer, firmer, and more equitable grounds; that the moſt dutiful and reſpectful application for the repeal of laws, ſo inconſiſtent with the common rights of ſubjects and the fundamental laws of Chriſtianity, ſo incompatible with the general ſpirit and true intereſts of the Britiſh conſtitution; that ſuch repeated applications, ſupported by the moſt cogent arguments, ſeconded and recommended by the guardians of the people, ſhould be frowned on from a higher ſtation, and rejected by thoſe who ought to know, and would be thought to believe, that the kingdom of Chriſt is not of this world; do theſe things, ſuch violations of the civil rights of men, ſuch inſults on the religious liberties of the ſubjects of Chriſt, do theſe things ſpeak peace to our country?

"Will hard names and unchriſtian judgments in the devotions of this day, render thoſe devotions an acceptable ſacrifice to God?---Will intereſted and adulatory addreſſes preſented at an earthly throne; will addreſſes as ſanguinary as they were adulatory; will congratulations and thankſgivings for the blood that has been ſhed, if not needleſsly and wantonly, yet actually and freely ſhed; will theſe things cancel all our other guilt in the eye of God, whoſe character is mercy, to whom we are taught to pray "forgive us our treſpaſſes as we forgive them that treſpaſs againſt us," whoſe command it is, that when we pray for Kings and thoſe who are in authority, we lift up to him *holy* hands, *without wrath* and *without ſtriving*? Do theſe things forebode a happy iſſue of our preſent circumſtances? Do they revive the hopes which the general recollection of our national unworthineſs would cauſe to languiſh? Do they embolden us to confide in the counſels of Counſellors whoſe character is not piety; and in the arms of warriors, among whom, though there *are* believing Centurions and devout Soldiers, who ſerve their maker while they ſerve their country, who fear God while they honor the King, who are *not aſhamed* of pure and incorruptible manners, who diſdain that inſignificance and libertiniſm, which the public opinion, falſe to the maxims of the goſpel, and alike falſe to the dictates of reaſon, looks for, allows and encourages in this profeſſion;---yet the generality being formed out of the refuſe of the earth, and ſerving the community in this, becauſe of a more ſerious occupation they were incapable, or of a leſs idle one impatient, are naturally, in evil times, among the worſt of evil men, and in any times, notwithſtanding that they arrogate to themſelves, excluſively in a manner, the character of honor, among the moſt unprincipled, irreligious, and licentious of mankind?

"Are ſuch thy champions, thy counſellors, thy character, thy circumſtances, O my country!

"With complacency and pleaſure can God behold this land ſending war and terror acroſs the ocean; pleaſed with the devaſtations ſhe has already made, and preparing to make more; in public as well as private life ſacrificing humanity to honor; abroad, envying to her own fleſh and blood the benefits of equal law and Britiſh liberty; at home licentious in her liberty, wanton in her plenty, full and denying God, trampling, without remorſe and without care, alike on the doctrine and the precepts of his goſpel?

"Say if it is not true that the Lord hath *actually* taken up a controverſy with this people?

"It appears not yet in famine, or in peſtilence, or in foreign quarrels and diſſentions; but appears it not in the inefficacy of God's word and ordinances, in the blindneſs of eye and hardneſs of heart that have ſeized this people? Appears it not in divided councils and alienated affections? Appears it not in the want of diſpoſition, or of power, or of ſucceſs, to maintain the harmony and union of the family of Britain? Appears it not in the blood with which the coaſts of America have been ſtained, in the promptitude and zeal of invaders, in the aſhes of her cities, in the ſword which ſhe has drawn, not, ſhe ſays, to injure you in any of your rights, but to maintain herſelf in the poſſeſſion of what God and nature gave her? When the parent arms againſt the child, and the child againſt the parent, is the bleſſing of God, are the ſmiles of heaven on that family? Are ſuch diſſenſions the mildeſt, the greateſt, and the earlieſt of God's Judgments? Do they ſignify that his wrath is kindled but a little? Alas, how great muſt the infatuation be, that can indulge to pleaſing viſions, in a circumſtance where Defeat and Victory are alike inglorious and ruinous?

"But, perhaps, you think that there are no evidences that the patience of God is wearing out; no ſymptoms of decline; no ſigns of danger.

"So thought Sodom and Gomorrah: So the old world ſaid: So ſaid Babylon: So ſaid Judea and Jeruſalem: and ſo ſaid imperial Rome.---There is always danger in departing from the living God. As he can ſave, ſo he can deſtroy by what is little as well as by what is great; by few as perfectly as by many; ſuddenly and unexpectedly, as well as perceptibly and by degrees. There are always in nature cauſes enough ſubſiſting, and invisibly ſubſiſting, to accompliſh the ruin of communities and nations in a thouſand different ways: to turn the fruitful field into a deſert; the land of peace into a ſcene of cruelty and devaſtation; the land of liberty into the habitation of cheerleſs miſery and tyrannical oppreſſion. It is but to alter the arrangements in a Stateſman's head, it is but to excite a tremor in a ſoldier's heart, it is but to forbid the external world to concur with their plans and purpoſes, and the faireſt proſpects of victory and of proſperity are defeated. One blaſt of the breath of God can kindle up the flames that are already lighted, into a conflagration that ſhall utterly conſume all you love, and the hope of all that you deſire. With God it is but to ſay concerning any thing, "Let it be," and it is. *With* means or *without* means, *with* your foreſight and expectation or *without* them, makes no difference to God.

"But your adverſaries are as guilty as yourſelves; and if *you* have cauſe of apprehenſion, what have *they?*

"It may be ſo; I know not that it is: but if ſo you will have it, ſo let it be; and tell me, what pleaſure, what comfort can you find in the contemplation? Who but the *enemies* of Britain could rejoice in the contemplation of the parent feeding on the carnage of her children, and herſelf at laſt expiring by the wounds of her deſcendants?

"Hear then my friends: Your country, your adverſaries, your own ſouls are ſuitors to you for your prayers and your obedience. If you have any predilection for your native land; if you have any ſympathy for thoſe whom, though oceans ſeparate, yet the ſame blood, the ſame language, the ſame intereſts unite them to you; if you have any feeling for what is moſt tenderly beloved by you, for the wife of your boſom, for the friend of your heart, for the children of your hopes, "turn not away your ear from hearing the law, leſt your prayers ſhould be abomination."

"That Britain gave you birth, ſhould this provoke you to plant a dagger in her heart? That America, *your* America, acknowledges the ſame common parents; that ſhe accoſts you by all the tender names of friendſhip and of kindred, of father, ſon and brother; that ſhe is united to you by all the ſacred ties of chriſtian communion as well as natural relation; ſhould this provoke you to dye her rivers with the blood of your own progeny, and to manure her fields with your own fleſh?

"No, my friends, *your* virtues and *your* prayers ſhall do what *can* be done to ſtay the devouring ſword, and to bid both your country and your country's adverſaries proſper. If that cannot be; if the decree is iſſued, and the ocean of divine judgments muſt ſwell till it overwhelms both the Weſtern and the Eaſtern world, your piety and duty will ſtill give you a hope of ſome ſaving Ark, of ſome accepted Zoar, of ſome modern Pella, ſome ſecure aſylum, where you ſhall ſee the ruin and have no part in it.---But *that* were a *painful* ſight---The better hope, and, thanks be to God, the more probable expectation is, that when the world can be profited no longer by their virtues and their prayers, "the righteous ſhall be taken away from the evil to come," by a timely and not unwelcome death tranſlated to that better world, where crowns and kingdoms, and all the competitions of them, ſhall be looked down upon as nothing; and where men of every nation, of every tongue, and of every kindred, whatever were the interferences of their intereſts in this world, ſhall be for ever ſafe, for ever friendly, and for ever happy under the almighty and immortal empire of the God of Love.

BOSTON, February 17.

Monday laſt arrived from Cape-Francois, the ſhip Revenge, Capt Turner. In his paſſage he fell in with a ſchooner diſmaſted, having on board 5 officers and 25 men, of the Britiſh dragoons. Capt. Turner took out the officers and gave the veſſel to the priſoners, being ſhort of proviſion. They left New-York in company with a large fleet, having on board 10,000 men, deſtined for Georgia, but were ſeparated in a ſevere gale of wind. They had 30 horſes on board the ſchooner, which were

loſt previous to their being taken. We may expect to hear of many others of that fleet ſharing the ſame fate, as ſeveral of them were diſmaſted before the ſchooner parted with them.

Feb. 28. Early on Tueſday morning laſt a fire broke out in the South writing-ſchool (near the laboratory) in this town, which entirely conſumed the ſame; but by the uſual activity of the inhabitants, it was happily prevented from doing further miſchief.----'Tis not yet diſcovered how the fire happened.

Wedneſday laſt Capt. Babſon arrived at Newburry-Port from Corunna, in Spain, by whom we have advice, that the frigate L'Senſible, on board of which the Honourable JOHN ADAMS, Eſq; Ambaſſador from Congreſs, and the Honourable FRANCIS DANA, Eſq; his Secretary, went paſſengers, arrived at that port from hence after an agreeable paſſage of eighteen days.

It is reported Captain Babſon brings an account, that a packet arrived there four days before he ſailed, with an account of the revolution in Ireland; and that 25 ſail of the line at Breſt were under ſailing orders, but not known where deſtined, though it was conjectured for the protection of Ireland.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 5.

Laſt Week arrived at Newport, under Jury-Maſts, a Brig from New-York in Ballaſt, Prize to a Privateer belonging to Connecticut. She ſailed from New-York for Liſbon the 20th of December laſt, in Company with a Fleet bound to England, and in Lat. 35 was diſmaſted in the violent Gale that happened the 28th of that Month.

A Correſpondent informs, that the State of Connecticut has adopted the Mode for limiting the Prices of Merchandize, Proviſions, &c. conformable to a late Recommendation of Congreſs

Feb. 19. Wedneſday laſt Capt. Gideon Crawford, in the ſloop Nancy, of this port, arrived in the river from Gottenburg, in Sweden, after a tedious paſſage of 106 days.

Capt. Crawford was 60 days beating on the coaſt, and ſuffered much in the late ſevere weather----About three leagues to the ſouthward of Block-Iſland he met with a very large body of ice, which he ſailed round, and within Block-Iſland he was obliged to ſail through a large quantity of ice that had floated from up the weſtern ſound; his veſſel however received but little injury.

NEW-HAVEN, March 1.

The letter of marque Blaze Caſtle, on her paſſage from the Weſt-Indies to Boſton captured a ſchooner, one of Admiral Arbuthnot's fleet, that ſailed from New-York, for Georgia about the 25th of December laſt, with 30 light-horſe, and their riders on board, but meeting a violent gale of wind, which ſeparated the fleet, the ſchooner loſt all her horſes but one, and received damage in her maſts, &c. The Blaze Caſtle, after taking out 5 officers of the light-horſe, quitted her, and ſhe has ſince got into New-York, by accounts from thence.

The General Aſſembly have repealed the Tender Act, ſo called, and have ordered 40,000l. to be emitted, on intereſt.

FISH-KILL, March 9.

A few days ago a ſmall party of our troops, ſtationed near the lines at Tarry-Town, under the command of Col. Bedlam, having been informed where Capt. Ogden, a noted partizan of the enemy, of Emerick's corps, reſided—ſet off in the evening, and compleatly ſurprized that gentleman in bed, having previouſly taken his horſe out of the ſtable and ſaddled him: They brought him off undiſcovered, though the enemy had their main picquet about 100 yards diſtant. We hear he had his parole given him, in order to effect his exchange for Captain Williams, who has for a long time been priſoner in New-York.

TRENTON, *March* 8.

By letters from Albany we have the following intelligence, which I believe may be depended upon. Some time paſt Gen. Schuyler ſent four runners through the woods into Canada; when they got to Montreal they found Col. Butler, with a conſiderable number of Indians there, from Niagara. Butler finding himſelf unable to ſubſiſt them at any rate, was obliged to croſs the lake into Canada with the greater part. The runners ſtaid examining matters till the Commandant of Montreal got information of their being there, and ſent to his Indians to deliver them up to him as ſpies, but they abſolutely refuſed; upon which he paraded his troops, determined to take them, and diſpoſed his garriſon accordingly.---They were met by a party who fired on them, killed one, the other three eſcaped by flight; not however without meeting ſome of their Chiefs, who declared it was abſolutely repugnant to their wiſhes---that they would cauſe the Britiſh to give them ſatisfaction for the killed as ſoon as it was in their power. They further ſaid, that they were tired of the Britiſh---they had deceived them in aſſurances that "they ſhould be protected, and that it was out of the power of the Americans ever to hurt them:"---All which the event falſified.---Their habitations and ſubſiſtence totally deſtroyed, and they forced to retire over the Lakes for food, without any proſpect of gaining revenge or peace; but ſhould they not be ſupported, they would betray them for ſatisfaction.

March 15. Commiſſioners from the American and Britiſh armies met laſt week at Perth-Amboy, in order to ſettle a general cartel for the exchange of priſoners. The Commiſſioners on our ſide are Major General St. Clair, and Lieut. Colonels Hamilton and Carrington: On the ſide of the Britiſh, Major-General Philips, and Lieut. Colonels Gordon and Norton.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 22.

A vote paſſed in the General Aſſembly yeſterday, for ſuſpending the Tender of Continental Bills for old debts, on the footing of gold and ſilver.

It was high time to put a ſtop to a mode of payment, of which none but the diſhoneſt could take advantage.

Extract of a letter from Charleſtown, (South-Carolina,) February 25, 1780. Arrived by an expreſs laſt Saturday night.

"The Britiſh army, ſaid to be under the command of Sir Henry Clinton, are diſtributed at Port-Royal Iſland, John's Iſland, Stono Ferry, and a detachment laſt night entered James Iſland. Head-Quarters is at Fenwick's houſe, on John's Iſland. Four of their gallies have been ſeen between John's and James Iſland. The number of troops not known, but ſuppoſed to be much diminiſhed ſince their embarkation at New-York. About 12 deſerters from the fleet and army have come in to Charleſtown, and as many priſoners taken by our light-horſe. Different deſerters from the fleet and army agree in reporting very heavy loſſes at ſea. Three ſhips foundered, many diſmaſted, one brigantine, two ſloops brought in here, one brig carried into North-Carolina. One of the deſerters informs, that 13 ſail were loſt on the rocks of Bermuda. There is undoubtedly ſome grand impediment to the enemy's progreſs---almoſt all their horſe periſhed at ſea, and much of their furniture captured. Three days ago paſſed by this place, in a hard gale of wind, a 64 gun ſhip, a frigate, and ſome tranſports; theſe may be gone to New-York for further ſupplies, but all conjecture. Near the bar of Charleſtown daily appear frigates and other ſhips of war, reconnoitring and blocking up the harbour. We have 4 Continental frigates, two French armed ſhips, and 6 other armed veſſels, ſome of them carrying heavy metal. The enemy's delay has afforded an opportunity for ſtrengthening the lines, which will be in pretty good order to-morrow. The number of men within uncertain, but by far too few for works of near three miles circumference. Reinforcements are expected; General Hogan is within a few miles. General Moultrie is forming a camp at Bacon Bridge, where he has about 500 horſe, being Hory's of this State, Baylor's and Bland's Continental. General Williamſon is encamped at Auguſta. One thouſand men are to come from his brigade. General Richardſon and Col. Kerſhaw are raiſing the militia at and about Cambden. A ſhort time will make the garriſon ſtrong. The inhabitants are in good ſpirits. Competent Judges ſay, that Sir Harry will then have cauſe to repent his enterprize.

Diſtances from Charleſtown.

Port Royal,	60 miles,	
John's Iſland and Stono-Ferry, about 16 miles,		South and S. Weſt
James Iſland, 1 miles and a half,		
Bacon Bridge, 28 miles weſt.		
Cambden,	125 miles, northerly.	
Auguſta,	150 miles, ſouth-weſt."	

IN COUNCIL.

Philadelphia, Saturday, March 18, 1780.

WHEREAS many of the purchaſers of confiſcated eſtates, taking advantage of the depreciation of the money, have neglected to comply with the conditions of ſale, which were, the payment of one fourth of the purchaſe money in ten days, and the remainder in one month from the time of ſale, to the great injury of the State, and the embarraſſment of the ſales.

Reſolved therefore, That previous to the ſigning any deed the exact times of ſale, and of payment, be inquired into by a ſtanding Committee of this Board, who are to report thereon. And as all the days of payment are long expired, the Agents do no other act whatever, on any pretence, touching the paſt ſales, unleſs to certify the boundaries, and the times of ſale, and payment as aforeſaid.

And that there may be as little delay as poſſible to the purchaſers;

Reſolved, That the Vice Preſident, General Lacey, Mr. Thomſon and Mr. Whitehill, or any three of them, be a Committee for this purpoſe, to meet on this buſineſs, at the Council Chamber, every morning, from ten to eleven o'clock, and the purchaſers when they apply for their deeds are directed to bring the original receipts.

Extract from the Minutes,

T. MATLACK *Secretary.*

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

March 20, 1780. A. M.

The Bill, intituled, A Supplement to an Act, entituled, "An Act for making the Continental bills of credit, and the bills of credit emitted by Reſolves of the late Aſſemblies, legal tender, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned," was read the ſecond time, and being debated by paragraphs, was ordered to be tranſcribed for the third reading, and in the mean time printed for conſideration.

Extract from the Minutes,

THOMAS PAINE,

Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

A Supplement to an Act, entituled, "An Act for making the Continental Bills of Credit, and the Bills of Credit emitted by Reſolves of the late Aſſemblies, legal tender, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned."

WHEREAS the operation of an Act of Aſſembly, paſſed on the 29th day of January 1777, entituled, "An Act for making the Continental Bills of Credit, and the Bills of Credit emitted by Reſolves of the late Aſſemblies, legal tender, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned," by reaſon of unforeſeen events and changes in the value of commodities, hath been found grievous and diſtreſſing to perſons entitled to rents, rent-charges, annuities, dower, or other yearly income, ariſing from lands and tenements, and which are payable in money; and it is not reaſonable that tenants, or other poſſeſſors of real eſtate, ſubject to ſuch rents, rent-charges, annuities, dower, or other yearly income, ſhould continue to enjoy the ſame upon ſuch unequal and inequitable terms, but that the true and proper value thereof, conſidered with relation to current money, hereafter accruing and growing due, ſhould be aſcertained and paid:

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That all rents, rent-charges, annuities, dower, or other yearly income aforeſaid, which have been heretofore reſerved and made payable in current money, whether gold, ſilver, or bills of credit, by any deed, leaſe, covenant or judgment, which took effect on or before the * day of , which was in the year of our Lord 177 ſhall be eſtimated, computed, ſatisfied and paid, the ſaid act notwithſtanding, in the ſame manner as the fees of certain officers of this State are or ought to be eſtimated, computed, ſatisfied and paid, in purſuance of an act of Aſſembly, intituled, "An Act for the better ſupport of certain officers of this State, and for aſcertaining the ſpecific fines and penalties which they may incur by neglect of duty."

Provided always, That this act, nor any thing herein contained, ſhall not be conſtrued to extend to enable any landlord, or other perſon claiming ſuch rent, annuity or dower, to demand or recover any arrears thereof due before the firſt day of next, otherwiſe than he might heretofore have done, but that it ſhall and may be lawful for any tenant or other perſon, liable to pay ſuch rent, annuity or dower, to compute, to ſatisfy and pay all ſuch arrears in the ſame manner as if this act had not been made.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all rents, rent-charges, annuities, or dower, accruing from and after the ſaid day of next, which were reſerved in ſterling money of Great-Britain, by virtue of any deed, leaſe, inſtrument or judgment, which took effect on or before the day of which was in the year of our Lord 177 , ſhall be computed and eſtimated at the exchange of 155 per centum for one hundred pounds ſterling, and ſhall be ſatisfied and paid in manner and form as is herein before expreſſed and directed, in caſe of rents reſerved in current money.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That where any rent, annuity or dower aforeſaid, ſhall become due at any day or time, other than the ſaid day of next, and the ſame ſhall be unpaid on that day, it ſhall and may be lawful for the landlord, annuitant, or any other perſon thereto entitled, to apportion the ſame, and as to ſuch part thereof as ſhall accrue after the ſaid † day of to recover the ſame in current money, at the ſame rate, as the fees of certain officers are, by the act herein before recited, made payable.

Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That in all caſes, wherein tenants are, by any law of this State, obliged to pay the taxes aſſeſſed or to be aſſeſſed on the lands or tenements by them reſpectively poſſeſſed or holden, the relief by this act given to their landlords ſhall be poſtponed till after the firſt day of September next, before which time the State taxes directed to be levied monthly, for eight months, in the year 1780, ought to be aſſeſſed and charged to the perſons liable to pay the ſame, and ſhall not take effect on any rent accruing before the ſaid firſt day of September.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That from and after the firſt day of September next no county, city, townſhip or diſtrict rate, levy or tax, to be thereafter laid and aſſeſſed, ſhall be charged to any tenant, but the ſame ſhall be charged to the landlord, as heretofore.

And whereas the caſe of widows, entitled to dower, which has been, or may be valued and ſet in money, after the ſaid day of , which was in the year of our Lord 177 , is equally hard and diſtreſſing with thoſe herein before provided for, and the perſons who are or may be obliged to ſatisfy and pay the ſaid dower, may alſo be greatly affected and injured by future fluctuations in the prices of commodities; for remedy thereof,

Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Juſtices of the Orphan's Court of each county ſhall forthwith form tables of the value of the dower laſt mentioned, hereafter to grow due, for every quarter of a year ſince the ſaid day of which was in the year of our Lord 177 , and ſhall continue the ſame quarterly after the paſſing of this act, whereby to determine the ſame in current money, which is to be paid at the time ſuch dower which ſhall accrue after the day of next, ſhall be tendered or ſatisfied, upon the principles, and in the manner, in which dower, which was valued and ſet in money before the day laſt abovementioned, is by this act directed to be computed, eſtimated, ſatisfied and paid, according to juſtice and equity; the ſaid dower or arrears thereof, accruing before and after the ſaid day of next, to be apportioned, ſatisfied and paid in the manner in which dower is herein before directed to be apportioned, ſatisfied and paid.

And whereas doubts have ariſen, whether rent-charges, uſually called ground-rents, extinguiſhable by the payment of a principal ſum, are within the meaning and intent of the act to which this act is a ſupplement;

Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the act to which this act is a ſupplement, nor any thing therein contained, ſhall not extend to ſuch rent-charges or ground-rents, extinguiſhable as aforeſaid.

Provided always, and be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That where the term limited for the redemption of any ſuch rent-charge or ground-rent will expire within one year, to be computed from and after the paſſing of this act, and the landlord or grantor thereof, his heirs or aſſigns, ſhall refuſe to prolong the ſaid term of redemption, for the ſpace of two years at leaſt, to be accounted from the end of the ſame, it ſhall and may be lawful for the tenant or his aſſignee to tender the principal ſum ſpecified in the deed by which ſuch rent-charge or ground-rent is reſerved or created, computing the ſame in like manner as the rents, rent-charges, annuities, and dower, herein before-mentioned, are by this act made due and payable; and upon refuſal thereof, it ſhall and may be lawful for ſuch tenant, and his aſſigns, to pay the ſame to the County Treaſurer, in ſuch manner as by the act to which this act is a ſupplement is directed to be done in the caſe of bonds or mortgages; and alſo to recover by action of detinue, the deeds, charters, or other writings, whereby ſuch rent-charge or ground rent is reſerved or created, any thing in the act to which this act is a ſupplement to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That ſo much of the ſaid act, entituled, "An Act for making the Continental Bills of Credit, and the Bills of Credit emitted by reſolves of the late Aſſemblies, legal tender, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned," or of any other act of Aſſembly, as is herein and hereby changed or ſupplied, ſhall be and hereby is repealed.

* 1ſt of January, 1778. † 1ſt of May, 1780.

One Hundred Pounds Reward.

STOLEN, on the night of the thirteenth inſtant, from the door of the Subſcriber's Coach houſe, at the back of the Miniſter Plenipotentiary's houſe, a light Engliſh bodied WAGGON, with hoop tire, of a remarkable thickneſs, the pole hung very low, iron rings at the ends of the axle-trees. Whoever will give information, ſo that the thief may be apprehended and the waggon recovered, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

March 14, 1780. ‖ HENRY GURNEY.

BROKE GOAL, on Saturday night, the 26th of February, a certain JAMES M'FARLAND, about five feet eight inches high, dark complexion; had on when he went off, a brown regimental coat, faced with red, and buckſkin breeches. Alſo GEORGE TAYLOR, about ſix feet high, fair complexion. And RICHARD MATTHEWS, about five feet ten inches high, of a dark complexion: Both dreſſed in light coloured cloth coats, and white cloth waiſtcoats: They are deſerters from Burgoyne's troops, and were taken up making their way to New-York. A reward of FIFTY DOLLARS, and all reaſonable charges, is hereby offered to any perſon who will ſecure the abovementioned James M'Farland: He was committed for receiving ſtolen goods.

March 22, 1780. ‖ JAMES GREGG, Goaler.

A BRICKMAKER with a good SETT of HANDS, may have conſtant Buſineſs, either on his own Account or in Company. For further Information, apply in Trenton to

STACY POTTS.

March 17, 1780.

To be ſold by way of public Vendue, the thirtieth day of this inſtant,

A VALUABLE plantation, ſituated in Whitpain townſhip, Philadelphia county, 19 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining the great road leading from Correl's ferry to the Swede's ford, containing 100 acres of good land, 7 acres of watered meadow, and more may be made, a ſufficient quantity of woodland, a large fruitful orchard, a large dwelling-houſe, and barn, a good well of never-failing water, a ſpring and houſe over it, and other outhouſes; very convenient ſituated to ſeveral places of worſhip, griſt and ſaw-mills. Alſo will be ſold, houſhold furniture and implements of huſbandry, too tedious to mention; the terms will be made known the day of ſale, by me,

¶ ISAAC MARTIN.

N. B. The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock.

Providence townſhip, March 2, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That all perſons indebted (by bond, note, or otherwiſe) to the eſtate of Col. Archibald Thomſon, of Providence townſhip, Philadelphia county, late deceaſed, are deſired to make payment; and all perſons who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, that payment may be made. HANNAH THOMSON, Adminiſtratrix; MARK THOMSON, and JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, Adminiſtrators. ¶

N. B. A pair of Boots to be new ſhoed, and a Hat to be dreſſed, were left in Philadelphia by the late deceaſed; thoſe who have them in poſſeſſion, are deſired to leave them at Mrs. Parry's, in Market-ſtreet, the corner of Sixth-ſtreet, who will ſatisfy the demand.

THE Subſcribers being appointed Truſtees, by the honourable General Aſſembly of this State, for taking care of the State Iſland, formerly known by the name of the Province Iſland, ſituated on the weſt ſide of Schuylkill, near the mouth thereof, containing about 347 acres of meadow, give notice to all who may deſire to rent the ſame, that they will receive propoſals written and directed to them, or any of them, until the 28th inſtant, when they will be ready to leaſe the ſame for a term not exceeding ſeven years, to the perſon making the moſt advantageous offer therefor.

JOHN BAYARD,
GEORGE BRYAN,
ROBERT KNOX.

Philadelphia, March 13, 1780.

TO BE LETT,

THE Front Part of a THREE STORY HOUSE, in a pleaſant Part of the City. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subſcriber rides Poſt from Lancaſter to Philadelphia once a week; he ſets out from Lancaſter on Tueſdays, and returns on Fridays; thoſe who chooſe to ſubſcribe for the papers may find him at his houſe, in Queen-ſtreet, oppoſite John Kuhn's, late Tavern-keeper. Letters will be forwarded at one dollar each for a ſubſcriber, and three for a non-ſubſcriber. Thoſe who have any letters to ſend from Philadelphia to Lancaſter may find him at the King of Pruſſia, in Market-ſtreet. The Public may depend on a punctual performance of all matters entruſted to the care of their humble ſervant, MICHAEL RINHARD.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Roxborough townſhip, Philadelphia county, in the night of the 11th ult. a dark bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, between 15 and 16 years old, a ſhort ſwitch tail, ſhod all round, natural pacer, and about ſix inches above the tail is a ſpot about the bigneſs of a hand with grey hairs, one plain ſaddle mark, one hip is ſuppoſed to be an inch lower than the other when ſtanding a while, goes a little lame. Whoever will deliver the ſaid Horſe to JAMES CHANNAL, in Philadelphia; NATHAN LEVERING, on the Wiſſahickon road, or JOHN RIGHTER, ſhall have the above reward. *March* 15. ¶

The beautiful high bred HORSE

BLACK AND ALL BLACK,

From VIRGINIA,

FULL 16 hands high, and in great perfection, riſing eight years old, will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at the ſubſcriber's in Cæcil county, Maryland, and cover mares at *Two hundred and Fifty Pounds* the ſeaſon. His blood is equal to any on the continent, which is properly atteſted by a number of the firſt gentlemen in Virginia; he was got by Brunſwick, an imported horſe; Brunſwick was got by Oronoko, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian, out of the famous Miſs Slamerkin; Brunſwick's dam was got by Babram, from as good a ſtock as any in England. BLACK AND ALL BLACK's dam was got by Ariel, who was got by Morton's Traveller, out of Selima, his grand dam was full blooded and a ſiſter of Bullyrock. He is remarkable for getting as elegant and high-formed colts as any horſe in Virginia; his performance upon the turf has been ſufficiently proved, and for near two years has publicly challenged any covering horſe upon the continent. Gentlemen from a diſtance may depend upon good paſturage being provided and the greateſt care taken of their mares; but the ſubſcriber will not be anſwerable for any eſcapes. The money to be paid when the mares are firſt covered.

‖ ELIHU HALL.

Philadelphia, March 5, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, on Turner's Lane, in the Northern Liberties, about 3 miles from the city, a dark brown MARE, pretty old, with a ſtar in her forehead, her hind legs white, four white ſpots on her back and a ſhort tail. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, in one month from the date hereof, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold, by ‡ JOSEPH BASKET.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living at White-Marſh, in Philadelphia county, about the 9th of September laſt, a cheſtnut ſorrel Gelding, riſing 3 years old, a natural pacer, hath neither brand nor ear-mark, near 14½ hands high, has a feather on each ſide of his head, and a feather on the peak of his near ſhoulder, one of his hind feet white fetlock high. Whoever takes up the ſaid Gelding, and ſecures him, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by ¶ JOSEPH LUKEN.

A NEAT EDITION OF THE

NEW TESTAMENT

(in good Binding) Is JUST PUBLISHED, AND TO BE SOLD, BY

FRANCIS BAILEY,

Printer, in Market-Street, between Third and Fourth-Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on the Tenth of May next,

THAT large, commodious and well accuſtomed INN, in the town of Cheſter, lately occupied by David Cowpland, deceaſed: The Houſe is three ſtory high, with four rooms on a floor, a good garret and kitchen, with good ſtables, ſheds, oat-houſe, garden, and pump in the yard; it is an old and excellent ſtand, and well calculated for the buſineſs. For particulars enquire of the ſubſcribers, living in Cheſter.

ISABELLA COWPLAND, and SARAH COWPLAND, } Executrixes.

TO BE LETT,

A LARGE convenient TANYARD, with Bark-Houſe, &c. Alſo a Houſe near the Yard, if wanted. A Houſe, Garden, and 5 or 6 Acres of Land, about a Mile from the City, to be Lett on Shares. A Lot of about 3 Acres in Princeton, New-Jerſey, to be ſold. All which may be entered on immediately. Enquire of

ISAAC SNOWDEN.

POTTERS and MOULDERS

WANTED at Atſion Iron Works, New-Jerſey. Apply to LAWRENCE SALTAR, at ſaid works, or to BENJAMIN HORNOR, in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

FORGE HAMMERS of an approved quality to be ſold, alſo pots, kettles, bake-ovens, ſkillets, and a variety of other caſtings. Apply as above. *

TO BE LETT,

From the 10th of April next,

THAT well known HOUSE, called the GEORGE INN, at the corner of Second and Arch-ſtreets. For terms, apply to JAMES WALLACE, or JAMES HUNTER, in Second-ſtreet. ¶

N. B. JAMES WALLACE propoſes to ſell (for current money or Weſt-India produce) his PLANTATION, pleaſantly ſituated on the River Schuylkill, near and below the Falls.

Philadelphia, February 23, 1780.

WHEREAS there was a Horſe and a Mare adverti ſed in Mr. Dunlap's paper December the 25th, One roan Mare about 14 hands high, 3 or 4 years old, and a bay Horſe, 8 or 9 years old; and as no owner hath yet come to claim them, if they do not come in 3 weeks from the publication of this advertiſement, they will be ſold for the coſt, at the Coneſtogoe Waggon.

¶ JOHN JARVIS.

N. B. A brown Horſe that came to the ſtables about three weeks ago, advertiſed in Mr. Dunlap's paper, about 9 or 10 years old, about 14 hands high, a very thick mane, and a mealy noſe; looks much like a cart horſe, judged to have been ſtolen, came to my yard in very cold weather early in the morning, in a very great ſweat. J. J.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Towamenſing townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the firſt of September laſt, a black HORSE, ſix years old, 14 hands high, or thereabouts. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and fetch him away within four weeks after the date hereof, or he will be ſold to defray expences. SWAN YOKUM.

February 15, 1780. ¶

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Lebanon townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the night of the 15th of November 1779, a black HORSE, ten years old, about 15 hands high, a natural pacer, carries loſty, branded on the near buttock with B, his mane hangs to the off ſide, and has a long ſwitch tail. Whoever ſecures the ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ABRAHAM SMITH. ¶

Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, Feb. 29, 1780.

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, living near the Wheat-Sheaf tavern, on Briſtol road, the 25th of January laſt, a brown Horſe, 14 hands high, 8 years old, low in fleſh, a blaze in his forehead, a ſnip on his noſe, his hind feet white, no brand perceivable. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. ‖ JAMES POTTS.

Philadelphia, February 17, 1780.

WANTED,

A MASTER WORKMAN, who can be well recommended, for a FOREMAN in the art of making and manufacturing GLASS of various kinds. Such a perſon may meet with the greateſt encouragement, and may have a ſhare in the works if he ſhould chooſe it, by applying to the ſubſcriber, at Mrs. WIRT's in Arch-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, who has a patent from the State of Connecticut, and other encouragements, to erect the Works, &c. As there is no Glaſs-Work in New-England, the beſt offers will be made that can be had in America, by

¶ ISAAC MOSELY.

N. B. Any perſon that is diſpoſed to engage is deſired to apply as ſoon as poſſible; the ſooner the better.

To be SOLD by private ſale,

A FRAME BUILDING, 17 feet by 27 feet, one ſtory high, with a loft that will hold two tons and a half of hay, boarded with cedar boards, and ſhingled with the beſt of ſhingles; it has been built ſix years, is ſtrong framed fit for moving. Alſo a good iron vize, and ſome carpenters tools. Enquire of SAMUEL POWEL, living in Seventh-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

FIFTY POUNDS Reward.

RAN away, the 27th of July laſt, from the ſubſcriber, in Cumberland county, near Carliſle, a Negroe Man, named JAMES, 35 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, ſlender made, of a ſpare viſage, and one of his legs a little thicker about the ſmall than the other. Had on, when he went away, tow ſhirt and trowſers, old felt hat, and half-worn ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſlave, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ PAUL PEIRCE.

TO BE SOLD,

A STOUT, healthy Negro MAN, about 38 years of age; he underſtands the farming buſineſs compleatly in all its branches; is ſober and induſtrious, and very handy at any kind of work on a farm. Enquire of the Printers.

CAME to the plantation of Jacob Brenner, in Manor townſhip, Lancaſter county, about two years ago, the two following HORSES, viz. the one a black, between 10 and 11 hands high, about 7 or 8 years old, branded on the left ſhoulder with T, and on the left buttock with H, paces. The other brown, about the ſame height as the former, about 9 or 10 years old, branded on the left ſhoulder with D, and on the left buttock with H, trots. The owner of ſaid horſes is once more deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. JACOB BRENNER. ¶

TO THE PUBLIC.

AS the Subſcriber has been ſolicited and encouraged by ſeveral of the Truſtees of the Academy of Newark and others, he intends opening a School in Newark, on Tueſday, the fourth of April next, for the inſtruction of youth in the Latin and Greek languages.------Nothing need be ſaid to recommend the healthy ſituation of the place, as it is well known by experience.------An Engliſh School is kept contiguous to the Academy, where Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and ſeveral Branches of the Mathematics are taught with care.----Parents and Guardians may be aſſured that the ſtricteſt attention will be paid, not only to the education, but likewiſe to the morals of the youth, by their moſt obedient humble ſervant,

WILLIAM THOMSON.

N. B. BOARDING may be had on the former moderate terms. Newark, February 18, 1780. ¶

Reading, February 15, 1780.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS loſt out of the ſubſcriber's portmanteau, between Reading and Philadelphia, on or about the 27th day of December laſt, a LETTER, directed to Mr. JACOB BROWN, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, with the ſum of Seven Hundred and Fifty-ſeven Dollars and One Third of a Dollar incloſed in it, and likewiſe was marked under the direction with the ſum contained therein. Whoever found ſaid letter and money, and will deliver the ſame to the ſubſcriber, or Mrs. RASER, in Philadelphia, ſhall receive the above reward, with thanks. JAMES COTTER, Poſt Rider.

Said COTTER informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he ſtill continues to ride poſt from Reading to Philadelphia. He leaves Reading on Mondays, and arrives in Philadelphia on Wedneſdays, which place he leaves ſame day, and arrives in Reading on Fridays, if the weather permits. Thoſe who chooſe to ſend letters or packages by him, are deſired to leave them in Philadelphia with Mrs. *Raſer*, at the corner of Race and Second-ſtreets, and at Reading at Mr. *John Hartman's*, at the ſign of the Confederation. His other ſtations on the road are, at the Blue Bell in Pottſgrove, and Frederick Hazard's at the Trap, where letters and packages can be left; the poſtage of a letter to be left with the ſame, being for a ſubſcriber Five Shillings, and a non-ſubſcriber One Dollar. He requeſts, if money is incloſed in any letter, that the ſame might not be marked on the direction, and they will oblige the public's humble ſervant, JAMES COTTER.

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, living in Race-ſtreet, the beginning of February, 1780, a BAY MARE COLT, about ten or eleven months old, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead. The owner may have her again, on proving his property, and paying charges.

¶ JOHN HINCHMAN.

CAME to the ſubſcriber, in Brandywine Hundred, New-Caſtle County, about the firſt of October laſt, a black MARE, with neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay coſt, and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold by

GEORGE TAYLOR. ¶

February, 19, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in the Northern Liberties, the beginning of December laſt, Two HORSE COLTS, one a ſorrel, with a ſtar in his forehead, the other black, has neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner or owners are deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold in one month from the date hereof.

* HENRY NAGLEE.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

In Second-ſtreet, above Race-ſtreet,

A LARGE quantity of GLUE, either wholeſale or retail. Large allowance to thoſe who buy to ſell again.

* DANIEL SUTTER.

A ſmall Quantity of Braſs Wire,

Of ſuitable ſizes for Bruſh-makers, drawing-wire, button ſhanks, ſieves, riddles, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD BY

NATHAN and DAVID SELLERS,

In Sixth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, Philadelphia; where may be had, as uſual,

WOOL-CARDS, of the beſt quality,

By Wholeſale and Retail. ¶

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by

HALL AND SELLERS,

A FOURTH ESSAY on FREE TRADE AND FINANCE, humbly offered to the CONSIDERATION of the PUBLIC.

BY A CITIZEN OF PHILADELPHIA.

DILWORTH'S SPELLING-BOOKS; WATTS'S PSALMS and HYMNS; and NEW-ENGLAND PRIMERS;

TO BE SOLD,

Wholeſale or Retail, by

HALL and SELLERS.

THE HIGHEST PRICE

GIVEN FOR CLEAN

COTTON & LINEN RAGS,

BY

HALL & SELLERS.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

MARCH. 1780. THE NUMB. 2598.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1780.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, March 22.

THE Committee appointed to bring in a Bill for carrying the Act of Congreſs of the 18th inſtant into execution, brought in a draft of the ſame, which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

THURSDAY, March 23.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee of the whole, Mr. Wynkoop in the Chair, on the Bill entituled, An Act for funding and redeeming the Bills of Credit of the United States of America, and for providing means to bring the preſent war to an happy iſſue, "founded on the Act of Congreſs of the 18th inſtant; and having gone through the ſame, the Speaker reſumed the Chair, and the Chairman of the Committee reported the Bill, with ſome amendments thereon. Whereupon the Houſe reſolved, that the ſame be publiſhed in the news-papers for conſideration," before the ſecond reading in the Houſe, and that five hundred copies be printed in handbills.

Extract from the Minutes,
THOMAS PAINE, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

An ACT for funding and redeeming the Bills of Credit of the United States of America, and for providing means to bring the preſent war to an happy concluſion.

WHEREAS the Honorable Congreſs of the United States of America, by their Act of the eighteenth inſtant, have reſolved and recommended to the ſeveral States in the words following; that is to ſay,

In CONGRESS, March 18th, 1780

"Theſe United States having been driven into this juſt and neceſſary war at a time when no regular civil governments were eſtabliſhed, ſufficient energy to enforce the collection of taxes, or to provide funds for the redemption of ſuch Bills of Credit as their neceſſities obliged them to iſſue; and before the powers of Europe were ſufficiently convinced of the juſtice of their cauſe, or of the probable event of the controverſy to afford them aid or credit, in conſequence of which, their Bills encreaſing in quantity beyond the ſum neceſſary for the purpoſe of a circulating medium, and wanting at the ſame time ſpecific funds to reſt on for their redemption, they have ſeen them daily ſink in value, notwithſtanding every effort that has been made to ſupport the ſame; inſomuch that they are now paſſed by common conſent in moſt parts of theſe United States, at leaſt thirty-nine fortieths below their nominal value, and ſtill remain in a ſtate of depreciation, whereby the community ſuffers great injuſtice, the public finances are deranged and the neceſſary diſpoſitions for the defence of the country are much impeded and perplexed; and as effectually to remedy theſe evils for which purpoſe the United States are now become competent, their independence being well aſſured, their civil governments eſtabliſhed and vigorous, and the ſpirit of their citizens ardent for exertions, it is neceſſary ſpeedily to reduce the quantity of the paper medium in circulation, and to eſtabliſh and appropriate funds that ſhall enſure the punctual redemption of the Bills; therefore,

RESOLVED, That the ſeveral States continue to bring into the Continental Treaſury by taxes, or otherwiſe, their full quotas of Fifteen million of dollars monthly, as aſſigned them by the reſolution of the 7th of October, 1779, a clauſe in the reſolve of the 23d of February laſt, for relinquiſhing two thirds of the ſaid quotas to the contrary notwithſtanding; and and that the States be forthwith called on to make proviſion for continuing to bring into the ſaid Treaſury their like quotas monthly to the month of April, One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-one, inclusive:

THAT ſilver and gold be receivable in payment of the ſaid quotas, at the rate of one Spaniſh milled dollar in lieu of forty dollars of the Bills now in circulation:

THAT the ſaid Bills as paid in, except for the months of January and February paſt, which may be neceſſary for the diſcharge of paſt contracts, be not re-iſſued but deſtroyed:

THAT as faſt as the ſaid Bills ſhall be brought in to be deſtroyed, and funds ſhall be eſtabliſhed as hereafter mentioned for other Bills, other Bills be iſſued, not to exceed on any account one twentieth part of the nominal ſum of the Bills brought in to be deſtroyed:

THAT the Bills which ſhall be iſſued, be redeemable in ſpecie, within ſix years after the preſent, and bear an intereſt at the rate of five per centum per annum, to be paid alſo in ſpecie at the redemption of the Bills, or the election of the holder annually at the reſpective Continental Loan Offices, in Sterling Bills of Exchange, drawn by the United States on their Commiſſioners in Europe, at four ſhillings and ſix pence ſterling per dollar.

THAT the ſaid new Bills iſſue on the funds of individual States for that purpoſe eſtabliſhed, and to be ſigned by perſons appointed by them, and that the faith of the United States be alſo pledged for the payment of the ſaid Bills, in caſe any State on whoſe funds they ſhall be emitted ſhould by the events of war be rendered incapable to redeem them; which undertaking of the United States, and that of drawing Bills of Exchange for payment of intereſt as aforeſaid, ſhall be indorſed on the Bills to be emitted, and ſigned by a Commiſſioner to be appointed by Congreſs for that purpoſe:

THAT the face of the Bills to be emitted read as follows, viz.

THE poſſeſſor of this Bill ſhall be paid Spaniſh milled dollars, by the thirty-firſt day of December 1786, with intereſt in like money at the rate of five per cent. per annum by the State of according to an Act of the Legiſlature of the ſaid State, of the day of 1780.

And the indorſement ſhall be as follows, viz.

THE United States enſure the payment of the within Bill, and will draw Bills of Exchange for the intereſt annually if demanded, according to a reſolution of Congreſs of the 18th day of March, 1780.

THAT the ſaid new Bills ſhall be ſtruck under the direction of the Board of Treaſury, in due proportion for each State according to their ſaid monthly quotas, and lodged in the Continental Loan-Offices in the reſpective States, where the Commiſſioners to be appointed by Congreſs in conjunction with ſuch perſons as the reſpective States appoint, ſhall attend the ſigning of the ſaid Bills, which ſhall be compleated no faſter than in the aforeſaid proportion of one to twenty of the other Bills brought in to be deſtroyed, and which ſhall be lodged for that purpoſe in the ſaid Loan-Offices.

THAT as the ſaid new Bills are ſigned and compleated, the States reſpectively, on whoſe funds they iſſue, receive ſix tenths of them; and that the remainder be ſubject to the orders of the United States, and credited to the States on whoſe funds they are iſſued, the accounts whereof ſhall be adjuſted agreeably to the reſolution of the ſixth of October, 1779.

THAT the ſaid new Bills be receivable in payment of the ſaid monthly quotas at the ſame rate as aforeſaid of ſpecie; the intereſt thereon to be computed to the reſpective States, to the day the payment becomes due.

That the reſpective States be charged with ſuch parts of the intereſt on their ſaid Bills, as ſhall be paid by the United States in Bills of Exchange, and the accounts thereof ſhall be adjuſted agreeably to the reſolution aforeſaid of the ſixth of October, 1779.

THAT whenever intereſt on the Bills to be emitted ſhall be paid prior to their redemption, ſuch Bills ſhall be thereupon exchanged for others of the like tenor, to bear date from the expiration of the year for which ſuch intereſt is paid.

THAT the ſeveral States be called on to provide funds for their quotas of ſaid new Bills, to be ſo productive as to ſink or redeem one ſixth part of them annually after the firſt day of January next.

THAT nothing in the foregoing reſolution ſhall be conſtrued to aſcertain the proportions of the expence incurred by the war, which each State on a final adjuſtment ought to be charged with; or to exclude the claims of any State to have the prices at which different States have furniſhed ſupplies for the army hereafter taken into conſideration and equitably adjuſted.

THAT the foregoing reſolutions, with a letter from the Preſident, be diſpatched to the Executive of the ſeveral States, and that they be requeſted to call their Aſſemblies, if not already convened, as ſpeedily as poſſible, to take them into immediate conſideration, to eſtabliſh ample and certain funds for the purpoſes therein mentioned, and to take every other meaſure neceſſary to carry the ſame into full and vigorous effect, and that they tranſmit their Acts for that purpoſe to Congreſs without delay."

AND WHEREAS, it is incumbent on us to provide for the execution of the ſaid Act of the Honourable Congreſs, ſo far as the ſame concerns this State:

BE it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That the monthly taxes on eſtates real and perſonal, and on taxable perſons, which are directed to be quotaed, aſſeſſed and levied throughout the ſeveral counties of this State, in and by an Act of Aſſembly, intituled, "An Act for raiſing the ſum of two millions five hundred thouſand dollars monthly, during eight months, in the year One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty, for the ſupply of the Treaſury of the United States of America, and the Treaſury of this State," paſſed on the 26th of November laſt, ſhall be continued from the end of the ſaid eight months, for ſo long time as ſhall be neceſſary, together with the ſaid monthly taxes already directed as aforeſaid, to redeem the ſaid Bills of Credit of the United States of America now in circulation, to the amount of twenty five millions of dollars; and that gold and ſilver and the bills of credit to be emitted by virtue of an Act of Aſſembly of this ſeſſion, intituled, "An Act for emitting the ſum of One hundred thouſand pounds in Bills of Credit, &c. and alſo the new bills of credit herein after mentioned, be received in payment of the ſaid monthly taxes, after the rate of one milled dollar in lieu of forty of the ſaid bills of credit of the United States of America, now in circulation; and that the Bills of credit laſt mentioned, when received in taxes (except as to the taxes of the months of January and February laſt) be not again iſſued, but kept in the hands of the Treaſurer of the State, to be cancelled and deſtroyed, and that other and new Bills redeemable in ſpecie, within ſix years, after the preſent year, bearing a yearly intereſt of five per centum, payable alſo in ſpecie, at the time of redemption, or at the option of the holder, annually, in ſterling bills of Exchange, after the rate of Four and Six Pence ſterling per dollar, in the manner and to the amount, if the ſame ſhall be neceſſary, recommended by the Honourable Congreſs in their Act aforeſaid.

AND it is hereby declared by the authority aforeſaid, That this Houſe will, as ſoon as convenient, provide adequate funds for redeeming and cancelling the eighth part of the ſaid new Bills of Credit, amounting to one million two hundred and fifty thouſand dollars, of the value of four ſhillings and ſix pence Sterling each, or of ſo many thereof, as may be iſſued in manner aforeſaid, together with the intereſt thereon to accrue as aforeſaid.

PROVIDED ALWAYS, and be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That nothing in this act ſhall extend to eſtabliſh or continue, beyond the tax for the month of Auguſt next, the apportionment and applotment of the ſaid monthly taxes, according to the aſſeſſment thereof, within any townſhip, diſtrict or ward, made by virtue of an Act of Aſſembly, intituled, "An Act for raiſing the additional ſum of Five Millions Seven Hundred Thouſand Dollars, in the year 1779," but the ſame ſhall be re-aſſeſſed within ſuch townſhips, diſtricts and wards, on new returns of perſons and eſtates, to be directed and made for that purpoſe, in the manner and under the penalties directed and provided, in and by the Act of Aſſembly laſt recited, without altering the quotas of the ſeveral counties, or of the ſaid townſhips, diſtricts and wards, or any of them, in order to levy the taxes, by this Act authorized to be raiſed and collected, for the month of September, and the months following, in an equal and juſt manner.

AND WHEREAS, certain tenants were, in and by the ſaid Act of Aſſembly, for raiſing the additional ſum of Five Millons Seven Hundred Thouſand Dollars in the year 1779, obliged to pay the taxes upon their ſeveral holdings, as a eaſement to their landlords for the depreciated rents paid for the ſame, and it is intended to give relief otherwiſe to the ſaid landlords, and ground rents, for the ſame reaſon, were not by ſaid Act made liable to be taxed.

BE it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that in the ſaid re-aſſeſſment to be made, for levying the ſaid further monthly taxes by virtue of this Act, the taxes upon the ſaid holdings ſhall be charged to and paid by the ſaid landlords; and that ground rents, and rent charges, ſhall be liable to be aſſeſſed, as other real eſtates, in ſuch re-aſſeſſment.

PROVIDED ALWAYS, That an appeal be allowed from ſuch re-aſſeſſment, in like manner as is directed in and by the Act for raiſing the ſupplies for the year 1779, paſſed on the third day of April laſt.

BASSETERRE, (St. Kitts) January 10.

From the Windward Iſlands we learn the following very intereſting intelligence, which is ſo well authenticated, that it may be depended on as fact. Admiral Parker's fleet took a frigate or ſloop of war, on board of which he found the arcana of all d'Eſtaing's ſignals, and intelligence of a fleet of proviſion ſhips, under convoy of two frigates and a 40 gun ſhip. The Admiral made his diſpoſitions acordingly and intercepted the whole. He afterwards went to Eaſt Royal under French colours, & was anſwered by ſignals from ſhore until he had landed 800 men near Point Negril, and brought ſome ſhips to bear on two forts, which they began to batter, and in a ſhort time ſilenced; the troops taking poſſeſſion of them, ſpiked up all the guns, knocked off the trunnions, and burnt the carriages, all of which was done in 45 minutes. On this occaſion 17 ſhips full of proviſions, three frigates and one 40 gun ſhip were taken, two batteries deſtroyed, and had 3000 men been landed, it is not doubted but the Iſland of Martinico might have been taken by a coup de main. Our principal loſs was the gallant Capt. Hammond of the Conqueror, who fell when battering the forts.

The arrival of the ſhips with troops at St. Lucia is confirmed, conſiſts of one 90 gun ſhip commanded by Admiral Rodney, three 74 gun ſhips, and 7 copper bottom frigates, and 3 regiments.

CHRISTIANSTÆD, January 15.

We hear from Windward, that Monſieur de la Mothe Picquet, with 7 ſail of French ſhips of the line from Martinico, was a few days ago cruizing to leeward of Statia; that Admiral Parker had ſent part of his ſquadron in ſearch of them, and that part of Cound d'Eſtaing's fleet had arrived at the Cape from Georgia, and it is ſuppoſed M. Picquet will go down to join them.

MARTINICO, January 23.

For fear of erring from the truth, we have deferred hitherto giving any account of the loſs the enemy ſuſtained in the Bay of Fort-Royal. According to all the reports we have received from St. Lucia it appears, that the ſquadron of Vice-Admiral Parker has been conſiderably damaged, and that two of his veſſels, which are ſaid to be the Elizabeth and Conqueror, have ſuffered much in their hulls and in their rigging. As to the number of their killed and wounded, thoſe who ſay the leaſt make it amount to an hundred. Among the killed are two Lieutenants, the ſecond Captain of the Elizabeth, and the Commander of the Conqueror, who was buried at St. Lucia. One cannot forbear to admire the conduct of our Chef d'Eſcadre, and of the Captains of the Vengeur and Refleche, who ſaved the fleet of merchantmen, and did immenſe damage to the fleet of the enemy of 16 ſail of the line, without receiving any themſelves. This action may be compared to thoſe which have immortalized our greateſt ſeamen. The Engliſh themſelves have formed the higheſt opinion of M. de la Motte Piquet, and give him the epithet of *gallant*, which in their language comprizes all the eulogiums of true bravery.

It is reported that a packet-boat has lately arrived at Barbados, in a ſhort paſſage from England, with an account that 16 ſail of the line were ſoon to ſail from France for this iſland; that the Count de Guichen had fallen in with an Engliſh ſquadron, Admiral Rodney, and his convoy, for the Weſt-Indies, had beat the Admiral, and taken or drove on ſhore moſt of the merchantmen; and that an Engliſh fleet, bound with ſtores for Gibraltar, had [illegible] Admiral Don Barcelo, who guarded the entrance of the Streights, who obliged the men of war to flee, and captured the whole convoy. We wait, however, for a confirmation of this good news.

Feb. 3. The Engliſh ſquadron under the orders of Admiral Parker cruizes in two diviſions, one to the north, the other to the ſouth of this iſland. Laſt Sunday we ſaw eight Engliſh ſhips of the line; at two o'clock the neareſt of them tacked and chaſed a brigantine that was coming into our road. After exchanging ſome ſhot with our batteries, without any effect on either ſide, the brigantine was captured by the Engliſh man of war. Her crew got ſafe on ſhore, and inform that ſhe was a prize of M. de la Motte Piquet, laden with fiſh. The ſame evening this diviſion of the enemy paſſed before our Road, and the next morning they were out of ſight.

The firſt inſtant arrived here a veſſel from Marſeilles, which left that place on the 8th of November. Before ſhe paſſed the Streights Mouth, ſhe was ſtopped by the Spaniſh ſquadron for two days. The Captain was informed, that the ſiege of Gibraltar was carried on with vigour; and that the Engliſh fire upon the Spaniards was without effect; he likewiſe was told, that three ſhips of the Count d'Eſtaing's ſquadron were arrived at Cadiz; that Don Barcelo had intercepted an Engliſh fleet of ſtore ſhips, of 42 ſail, with ſuccours for the garriſon, and that not one eſcaped, except a ſingle frigate, which convoyed the fleet, and through all the fire of the Spaniards got ſafe into Gibraltar.

BOSTON, *March* 6.

Extract of a letter from Martinique, dated Feb. 6, 1780.

"I wrote you fully yeſterday per this opportunity---I then told you I would adviſe the conſequence of the cannonading yeſterday. Laſt evening a number of perſons returned from Precheur, whoſe curioſity led them there to enquire the reaſon of it: by whom we learn that the Britiſh fleet, conſiſting of about ten ſail (chiefly capital ſhips) had been amuſing themſelves for the ſpace of four or five hours, by firing upon a privateer brigantine belonging to Meſſieurs Howland and Coit of Norwich, who had taken ſhelter under a ſmall battery of two pieces of cannon, at the point, with a prize brigantine from Glaſgow.----The privateer was ſcuttled by her own people, but, unluckily, afterwards overſet. The prize was ſet on fire by the Britiſh; but by the dexterity of the brig's people, a conſiderable part of the cargo it's thought will be ſaved. The Britiſh landed and ſpiked up one piece of cannon; the other having burſt by firing. All the ſhips paſſed this port yeſterday afternoon, ſtanding to leeward, under full ſail."

The Tartar privateer of this port, Captain Porter, has taken a ſhip of about 350 tons, mounting ſixteen 6 pounders, bound from New-York for Jamaica, for a freight home, and ſent her into Portſmouth. Her cargo, we hear, conſiſts of ſome proviſions, powder, ſhot, &c.---She ſailed from New-York with the Weſt-India fleet. The Tartar alſo took a ſloop with rum, melaſſes, cotton, &c. which is not arrived.

Extract of a letter from Liſbon, dated September 28.

"As to France and Spain they are doing what they can to bring Portugal into the war, and England is intereſted to keep her in peace, to which ſhe is very much inclined. It remains therefore to be ſeen which party will prevail, and which ſide Portugal will take, in caſe ſhe is obliged to enter into the quarrel: To avoid extremities ſeems to be her preſent plan."

Extract of another letter from the ſame place.

"We are obliged to you for your information regarding Capt. John Gracia Duart's errand to your city, to reclaim the reſtoring to him his ſhip Noſſa Senhora da Carmb e'Santo Antonio, which had been, contrary to the faith and laws of nations, ſeized on by a cruizer and carried into your harbour. He is the only inſtance that we find of the many ſhips to our Brazil, or elſewhere, who met with any cruizers of your country, that has been ſo unwarrantably ſeized on; the news whereof had immediately riſen the premiums of inſurance on our trade to five per cent. above the former price, which, by the bye, is an impairable loſs, cauſed by the Captain of that cruizer, for him to lament and attone at leiſure, as he thereby gave cauſe of ſurmiſes injurious to the honor and rectitude of his national Governors, until we became apprized of the reſolution of Congreſs of the 11th of May 1778, regarding ſaid capture, much to their honor, and to the tranquility of our navigation, as that ſtep has been ſince verified on every other inſtance of our ſhips having been encountered by the cruizers of your Congreſs."

March 13. Tueſday laſt arrived here a flag from Bermuda, which brought all the priſoners belonging to theſe States, amounting to upwards of 30. By this conveyance we learn, that one of Goodrich's cruizers had met at ſea, in diſtreſs, a large ſtore-ſhip, one of the fleet that ſailed from New York, which had on board one quarter part of the cannon, powder and ordnance ſtores belonging to this whole embarkation, and 85 officers and ſoldiers of the artillery. The ſhip was diſmaſted, and otherwiſe ſo ſhattered, in the ſtorm that overtook Admiral Arbuthnot and his fleet ſoon after they left New York, that there was no hope of her reaching any port. Goodrich's veſſel accordingly took out the men, and carried them to Bermuda; the ſhip was ſet on fire and blew up. Theſe men, thus ſaved from deſtruction, gave the ſame account at Bermuda that we have had from the officers brought into this port ſome time paſt by the Blaze-Caſtle; that Admiral Arbuthnot's fleet was totally diſperſed in the uncommonly ſevere gales they have met with; that probably many of them have periſhed; of the 1500 horſe embarked at New-York, and all carried upon deck, not one is ſuppoſed to be ſaved. It was conjectured that many of them might have made Bermuda, but none had arrived there the beginning of February; nor have we any account of their arrival in any port, tho' they left Sandy-Hook, on the 26th of December. Should all the damage be done to this fleet of the enemy, conſiſting, according to their own accounts, of 10,000 of their beſt men, with proportionable ſtores, and all the loſs be ſuſtained by them which there is now the ſtrongeſt reaſon to believe, the blow muſt be great indeed, and beyond any they have received during the war, except the capitulation of Burgoyne and his whole army. However this may be, it is now not to be doubted this fleet has been torn and ſcattered in ſuch a manner, as to render a collection of it in ſeaſon, and ſo as to anſwer the purpoſe of this grand embarkation, abſolutely impracticable. All accounts agree, that the tranſports had not more, in general, than 14 days proviſion; a terrible circumſtance, in the ſituation to which moſt, if not all of them, muſt have been reduced. The winter has been uncommonly ſevere at Bermuda.

NEW-LONDON, *February* 23.

Laſt Thurſday Capt. Howard arrived here in a brig, in 35 days from Guadaloupe, more than 20 of which he was beating on this coaſt in very ſevere weather---He ſays it was reported at Guadaloupe, that Admiral Arbuthnot arrived at Barbados about the firſt of January, with 20 ſail of tranſports, with troops from New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 29.

Saturday laſt the Hon. General Aſſembly of this Commonwealth adjourned till the 10th of May next.

By advices from South-Carolina we learn, that on the 4th inſtant Clinton with his army was on James Iſland and at Stono Ferry; that the enemy on their paſſage from New-York loſt all their cavalry; that they alſo acknowledge the loſs of the Defiance, a 64 gun ſhip, which foundered at ſea, and of three tranſports, the men of which and of the Defiance are pretended to have been ſaved, and of one tranſport with Heſſian troops, of which no accounts had been received.

On Friday laſt the General Aſſembly of this Commonwealth ſet the price of wheat at 20l. per buſhel, for the purpoſe of aſcertaining the fees and ſalaries of civil officers.

We hear the Commiſſioners who lately met at Amboy, to ſettle a cartel, have broke up without coming to any agreement.

Yeſterday afternoon a fire broke out in the upper part of a houſe at the corner of Pine and Front-ſtreets, and, the wind being very high, threatened great devaſtation to the neighbourhood; but by the vigorous exertions of the inhabitants it was happily extinguiſhed, without any other damage than deſtroying the roof of that and an adjoining houſe.

In CONGRESS, March 10, 1780.

Reſolved, That no allowance of pay or rations or ſubſiſtence ought to be made to any perſon after he ceaſes to be in office:

That if any Iſſuer deliver out public ſtores to ſuch perſons, without being authoriſed by Reſolution of Congreſs, the ſame ought to be charged to his account.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

The reſpective Deputies and Aſſiſtants in the iſſuing department are hereby directed to pay ſtrict attention to the above Reſolve. [*The Printers in the different States are deſired to publiſh the above.*]

CHARLES STEWART, Com. Gen. of Iſſues.

In COUNCIL, *Tueſday, March* 21, 1780.

WHEREAS the Council have received information that divers perſons have lately encloſed, and are now about to encloſe, lands within the bounds of the City of Philadelphia, which have heretofore remained open and common: And whereas it is highly injurious to the Citizens in general, that individuals ſhould appropriate any of thoſe lands to their private uſe, without good and ſufficient title thereto, of which the authority of the State ought to be duly informed:—Therefore, Ordered,

That public notice be given, that all encloſures which have lately been ſet up, or which ſhall be hereafter ſet up, on any of the ſaid lands, without authority and permiſſion from the State for that purpoſe firſt had and obtained, will be removed, and the lands laid open as heretofore, any pretended rights or ſurveys, made without the expreſs order of the authority of the State, notwithſtanding.

Extract from the Minutes,

T. MATLACK *Secretary.*

An ACT *for ſtriking the Sum of One Hundred Thouſand Pounds in Bills of Credit, for the preſent ſupport of the Army, and for eſtabliſhing a fund for the certain redemption of the ſame, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.*

WHEREAS every motive and conſideration which can intereſt the citizen and patriot, do call upon the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of this Commonwealth to find efficacious and certain means of procuring and providing an immediate ſupply of proviſions and other articles for the ſupport of the army:

AND whereas, as well for this purpoſe as for ſupplying the good people of Pennſylvania with a medium of commerce and exchange of commodities, of a ſtable and ſolid nature, from the want of which they already ſuffer, and if the ſame be not remedied may ſoon be involved in great difficulties:

AND whereas, in the embarraſſments of trade occaſioned by the preſent war, it is not to be expected that ſufficient quantities of gold and ſilver money can be procured or retained in this State, for the purpoſes of private dealing or public purchaſes, and this Commonwealth is poſſeſſed of a very conſiderable real eſtate which may, and part of which ought to be conſidered and pledged as a fund of credit for relieving the public neceſſities, and ſupplying the Treaſury at this important criſis.

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That Bills of Credit, to the value of one hundred thouſand Pounds, ſhall be prepared and printed on good ſtrong paper, under the care and direction of Michael Shubart, John Biddle, Paul Cox and Iſaac Snowden, of the city of Philadelphia, gentlemen; the coſt and expence whereof ſhall be paid by the Treaſurer of this Commonwealth out of any unappropriated monies in his hands, and the ſaid Bills of Credit ſhall be prepared and made in the manner and form following, that is to ſay,

Pennſylvania.

This Bill of ſhillings, with annual intereſt, at five per cent. ſhall be redeemed firſt June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-four, in ſilver Dollars, at ſeven Shillings and Six-pence each, by the ſale of land, according to Act of Aſſembly of twenty-fifth of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty, dated April, 1780.

And the ſaid Bills ſhall have the State Arms as an Eſcutcheon in the margin thereof, with ſuch other devices as the ſaid Michael Shubart, John Biddle, Paul Cox and Iſaac Snowden ſhall think proper, in order to prevent counterfeits, and to diſtinguiſh their ſeveral and reſpective denominations, each of which Bills ſhall be of the ſeveral and reſpective denominations following and no other, that is to ſay:

Eight thouſand ſix hundred and ninety-ſix of the ſaid Bills the ſum of Five Shillings each:

Eight thouſand ſix hundred and ninety-ſix of the ſaid Bills the ſum of Ten Shillings each:

Eight thouſand ſix hundred and ninety-ſix of the ſaid Bills the ſum of Fifteen Shillings each:

Eight thouſand ſix hundred and ninety-ſix of the ſaid Bills the ſum of Twenty Shillings each:

Eight thouſand ſix hundred and ninety-ſix of the ſaid Bills the ſum of Thirty Shillings each:

Eight thouſand ſix hundred and ninety-four of the ſaid Bills the ſum of Forty Shillings each:

Eight thouſand ſix hundred and ninety-ſix of the ſaid Bills the ſum of Fifty Shillings each:

Eight thouſand ſix hundred and ninety-ſix of the ſaid Bills the ſum of Sixty Shillings each:

And the ſaid Michael Shubart, John Biddle, Paul Cox and Iſaac Snowden ſhall uſe their beſt care, attention and diligence, during the printing of the ſaid Bills, that the number and amount thereof, according to the ſaid ſeveral denominations, be not exceeded, nor any clandeſtine or fraudulent practices uſed by the printer, his ſervants or others:

And, for perfecting the ſaid Bills according to the true intent and meaning of this Act, *Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid,* That the ſaid Bills ſhall be ſigned by two of the perſons hereafter named, That is to ſay, Daniel Wiſter, Levi Budd, Philip Boehm, Robert Cather, Jedediah Snowden, William Lawrence Blair, Elias Lewis Freichel, John Miller, Joſeph Watkins, John Knox, Nathan Jones and William Thorne, who are hereby nominated and appointed Signers thereof, and who ſhall, before they receive or ſign any of them take an oath or affirmation to the effect following: "That they ſhall well and truly ſign and number all the Bills of Credit that ſhall come to their hands for that purpoſe, according to the directions of this Act, and the ſame ſo ſigned and numbered will re-deliver, or cauſe to be re-delivered unto the ſaid Michael Shubart, John Biddle, Paul Cox and Iſaac Snowden, or any of them, purſuant to the directions of this Act."

And to avoid the danger of embezzlement, or miſapplication of any of the ſaid Bills of Credit, *Be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid,* That the ſaid Michael Shubart, John Biddle, Paul Cox and Iſaac Snowden, after the ſaid bills ſhall be printed, ſhall deliver from time to time, ſo many of them to the ſigners aforeſaid to be ſigned and numbered by parcels as they ſhall judge proper; for which the ſaid ſigners or ſome of them ſhall give their receipts; that is to ſay; that not more than Three Thouſand Pounds of the ſaid bills ſhall remain in the hands of any two of ſuch ſigners at the ſame time, and ſo from time to time, till the whole of the ſaid bills be ſigned; of all which Bills of Credit ſo delivered to be ſigned and numbered as aforeſaid, a true account ſhall be kept by the ſigners, who upon re-delivery of each or any parcel of the ſaid bills by them ſigned and numbered ſhall have the receipt of the ſaid Michael Shubart, John Biddle, Paul Cox or Iſaac Snowden to charge them before any Committee of Aſſembly appointed to inquire into the ſame.

And each of the ſaid ſigners ſhall have Ten Shillings for every thouſand of the ſaid bills by them ſigned and numbered, and no more. And the ſaid Michael Shubart, John Biddle, Paul Cox and Iſaac Snowden ſhall ſeverally receive Ten Shillings per diem, for every day they ſhall be employed in the ſaid buſineſs, and the Treaſurer of this State ſhall, for receiving and paying, have and receive Ten Shillings per Hundred Pounds, for his care and trouble, to be paid out of the monies ſtruck by virtue of this Act.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Bills of Credit hereby directed to be prepared and made, as faſt as the ſame ſhall be ſigned, numbered and perfected as aforeſaid, ſhall be delivered to the ſaid Treaſurer by the ſaid Michael Shubart, John Biddle, Paul Cox and Iſaac Snowden, or any of them, who ſhall give his receipt or receipts for the ſame, and ſhall iſſue and pay the ſame according to the draughts of the Preſident or Vice Preſident in Council for the purpoſes herein after mentioned.

And in order that the holders of the Bills of Credit to be ſtruck and emitted by virtue of this Act, which bills are hereby declared to be at the rate of Seven Shillings and ſix pence for a milled dollar of the Spaniſh Colonies in America, weighing ſeventeen pennyweights and ſix grains, may have the fulleſt and moſt perfect aſſurance that the ſame bills ſhall be redeemed, together with an annual intereſt of five per centum, on or before the firſt day of June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-four, at

the full price at which they are delivered out in pursuance of this Act, without any deduction or delay,

Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That together with the guarantee of the honour and faith of Pennsylvania, which is hereby given, so much and such parts of the lots and lands lying and being within the city of Philadelphia, belonging to the Commonwealth, and the tract of land known by the name of the Province Island, situate in the township of Kingsessing, in the county of Philadelphia, shall be, and hereby are pledged and declared to be the fund, out of which the Bills of Credit aforesaid, to the amount of One Hundred Thousand Pounds, and the interest aforesaid, shall be redeemed and cancelled within the term aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That for this purpose, within the term aforesaid, the President or Vice President in Council shall expose to public sale and sell such and so many of the said lots and lands in the said City, and the said Island, except the Hospital erected on the said Island, and six acres of land thereto appurtenant and adjacent, and on payment of the purchase money shall make good and effectual grants for the same, under the great seal, in fee simple, to the purchasers thereof, without other reservation than one acorn out of each grant, if demanded: And the said President or Vice President in Council shall receive in payment for such real estates, so sold as aforesaid, the bills of credit issued by virtue of this act, or such Spanish milled dollars as aforesaid, or an equal sum in gold or silver, and no other money whatever; and with the gold and silver so received shall redeem the said bills of credit, and all of them which shall be brought in within nine months after the same shall be called in by public notice published, and continued for and during four weeks, in the public newspapers of this and the adjoining States

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said bills of credit shall be and hereby are appropriated towards procuring, purchasing and collecting wheat, flour and other goods, directed to be purchased in and by an Act of this Session of Assembly, intitled, "An Act for procuring a supply of provisions and other necessaries for the use of the army," and for such other uses and purposes as shall be necessary for the support of the army.

And whereas it has been the earnest desire of the good people of Pennsylvania, that all possible justice should be done to the possessors of the Bills of Credit, which have been issued by the Honorable Congress, and to the public creditors who have advanced great sums of money on Loan, but the attainment thereof has not been within the reach of any particular State:

It is therefore declared by the Representatives aforesaid, on behalf of Pennsylvania, that this State will most chearfully concur in and adopt such reasonable and salutary measures, as may be proposed by Congress and adopted by the several States, for the funding and redemption of its full proportion and share of the Bills of Credit and Loan Office Certificates, which have been issued by Congress.

And whereas the Honorable the Congress, by their Act of the twenty fifth day of February last, have determined to leave in the Treasury of the several States, two third parts of the taxes by them called for, to be raised monthly for eight months, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty, in order to enable the said States to purchase certain supplies of provisions and other goods, apportioned on and requested of the said States respectively for the public service, and the money arising thereon, amounting to near twelve millions of dollars, will not be necessary for that purpose, in case such supplies can be otherwise procured:

Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Bills of Credit of the United States of America, which shall come into the hands of the Treasurer of this State, in payment of the said two-thirds of the State Taxes to be levied monthly for eight months, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty, and Bills of Credit issued by Congress equal to the amount of the two-thirds of such taxes, shall not be again issued, but shall be detained in the said Treasurer's hands, subject to the directions of the House of Assembly.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the publication of this Act, if any person or persons shall within this State or elsewhere prepare, engrave, stamp, forge or print the counterfeit resemblance of any paper Bills of Credit, which shall be issued, emitted and made in virtue of this Act, or shall counterfeit or sign the name or names of the signer or signers of the said Bills of Credit to such counterfeit Bills of Credit, with an intention that such counterfeit Bills of Credit shall be passed in payments, or received as genuine and good bills, whether the same be so passed or received or not; or if any person or persons shall in this State pass, pay or tender in payment any such counterfeit money, or deliver the same to any other person or persons, with an intention that they be passed, paid or received as and for good and genuine, knowing the same to be forged or counterfeited, every such person, being thereof legally convicted or attainted in any court of Oyer and Terminer within this State, by verdict of a Jury, or confession of the party offending, or being indicted thereof shall stand mute, or not directly answer to the indictment, or shall peremptorily challenge more than the number of twenty persons legally returned to be of the Jury for the trial of such offender, shall be adjudged a felon, and shall suffer death without benefit of clergy. And if any person or persons shall counterfeit any of the said Bills of Credit by altering the denomination thereof, with design to increase the value of such Bills, or shall utter such Bills, knowing them to be so counterfeited or altered as aforesaid, and shall be thereof legally convicted in any Court of Record in this State, such person or persons shall be sentenced to the pillory, and have both his or her ears cut off and nailed to the pillory, and be publicly whipped on his or her bare back with thirty-nine lashes well laid on; and moreover, every such offender shall forfeit the sum of Two Thousand Pounds, lawful money of Pennsylvania, to be levied on his or her lands and tenements, goods and chattels, the one moiety to the use of the State, and the other moiety to the discoverer; and the offender shall pay to the party grieved double the value of the damages thereby sustained, togther with the costs and charges of prosecution; and in case the offender hath not sufficient to satisfy the discoverer for his or her damages and charges, and to pay the forfeiture aforesaid, in such case the offender shall, by order of the Court where he or she shall be convicted, be sold as a servant for any term not exceeding seven years for satisfaction.

JOHN BAYARD, *Speaker.*

Enacted into a Law at Philadelphia, on Saturday the Twenty-fifth day of March, A. D. One thousand seven hundred and eighty.

THOMAS PAINE, *Clerk of the General Assembly.*

GENERAL LOAN-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, March 22, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That in pursuance of the Resolves of Congress, there have been destroyed in this Office the following Sums of the emissions of Continental Currency taken out of circulation, viz.

	Dollars.
Of the emission of May 20, 1777, -	12,445,567
Of the emission of April 11, 1778, -	19,858,804
	32,304,371

FRANCIS HOPKINSON.
Treasurer of Loans.

THE MEMBERS of the SOCIETY *for the Relief of poor and distressed Masters of Ships, their Widows and Children*, are desired to attend their General Meeting, at the Coffee-House, on Monday Evening next, the Third of April, at Six o'Clock. March 28, 1780.

To be SOLD into the Country,

A DUTCH SERVANT MAN, about 18 years of age, has near three years to serve. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

Philadelphia, March 23, 1780.

Just imported and to be sold, Wholesale and Retail, by

WILLIAM SITGREAVES,

In Market-street, opposite the Indian King, the following GOODS, viz.

BLUE and brown broadcloths; brown and green ratinets, halfthicks and serges; Russia sheeting; Russia ravens duck; Irish linens; German dowlas; Brittannias; 3-4ths, 7-8ths and apron wide cotton and linen checks; light and dark ground cottons, calicoes and chintz; green and blue moreens; yard wide diaper; mock marseilles; Marseilles petticoat patterns; cotton and linen handkerchiefs; black and coloured 7-8ths and yd. wide Barcelona ditto; spotted and flowered bandanoe ditto; silk romal ditto; black, white, pink, green, and blue persians and sarsnets; black and white modes, sattins, taffeties and mantuas; an elegant assortment of Chinese, sattin, paduasoy, and other ribbands; womens black and white silk mitts; black and coloured sewing silk; plain and figured cyprus, chain and trimming gauzes; millanetts; gauze handkerchiefs; a great variety of book and other muslins; cambricks and lawns; humhums; mens and womens white kid gloves; scarf twist, different colours; Scotch and stitching threads; coat and quality bindings; tapes and bobbins; table cloths and napkins; worsted, yarn and thread hose; worsted breeches patterns; sham-buck and split-bone knives and forks; single and double bolted padlocks; best cupboard, chest, and stock locks; files of various sorts; brass furniture for bureau desks; iron and brass desk, cupboard, table, chest, butt, H and HL hinges; brass picture hooks, and cloak pins; shoemakers awlblades and tacks; wood screws, screw pullies and marking irons; claw hammers; Barlow and other penknives; cutteau, pistol cap and seal end pocket ditto; razors and sciffars; round and square chapes; plated, pinchbeck and other shoe and knee buckles; gilt buttons; sleeve buttons; thimbles; pins and needles; an elegant assortment of blue and white and enamelled china bowls; hyson, green, and bohea teas; coffee, chocolate, rice; loaf sugar; allspice, indigo; choice old spirits, &c. &c.

N. B. Said SITGREAVES continues to receive GOODS for sale on Commissions as usual.

JUST OPENED for SALE, at

RICHARD FOOTMAN'S STORE,

In Second-Street, below Market-Street, Philadelphia,

A great VARIETY of

LINENS,

CONSISTING of 7-8 and 3-4 Dowlass, Platilla Royal, Brittannias, and Irish Linens, Fashionable chain and plain Gauzes, Modes, Sarsenets, Persians, Ribbands, Nankeens, elegant Chintz and Calicoes, Cambricks, best Hyson and Souchong Tea. †

N. B. Goods received for Sale on the usual Commission.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1780.

THE following Articles, supposed to be stolen, are now in the possession of the Subscriber, *viz.*

28 yards broad and narrow striped linen, 14 yds. of each,
8½ yards Russia toweling, marked with ink nn¼.
4 pieces Brittannia; silver for a sword handle.
8 fine Holland aprons without binding.
1 plain black sattin cloak, lined with black taffety.
1 plain black taffety ditto, lined with black shaloon.

Any person having lost any of the above articles, proving their property, and paying charges, may have them again. † JOHN ORD.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

LOST yesterday, off a horse at Mr. James Hunter's, a pair of SADDLEBAGS, containing amongst other articles of wearing apparel, three shirts, almost new, unmarked; two pair of white silk stockings, one pair of them marked W. S. and some handkerchiefs, containing also a pocket-book, a book of accounts, a bundle of papers, of consequence to the owner, but of no value to any other person, a letter directed to Robert Morris, Esq; of Philadelphia, enclosing eight Loan Office Certificates, granted in Philadelphia, as follows: Four Certificates in the name of Thomas Leiper, No. 918, No. 919, No. 920, and No. 921, for 600 dollars each, dated January 24, 1778; four ditto in the name of Matthew Irwine, dated November 13, 1777, No. 553, for 1000 dollars, No. 1149, No. 1150, and 1158, for 600 dollars each. Lost also from the holsters on the said horse, a pair of screw barrelled Pistols, inlaid and mounted with silver. The above reward will be paid on recovery of the Pistols, and of the Bags with their contents, and proportionably for any part of them. A large part especially will be paid for the books and papers by Mr. James Hunter, or the subscriber at Fredericksburg. *March 4.* P. BLACKBOURN.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the night of the 25th instant, out of the stable of the subscriber, near the Northern Liberty Ferry, Philadelphia, a valuable MARE, about six or seven years old, near fifteen hands high, broad and well made, of a dun or mouse colour, but more light about the nose and between the legs behind, a dark mane and tail, with a small star in her forehead, branded T on the near shoulder, and G on the buttock, hardly to be seen, paces and trots both very natural, her back sore with boils, and some hairs off near her shoulders. Whoever secures said Mare, so that the owner may have her again, shall have Two Hundred Dollars Reward, and reasonable charges, and One Hundred for the thief, paid by

March 27, 1780. § JOSHUA GIBSON.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS William Cicel, heretofore of Longcombe, in the county of Oxford, in Great-Britain, carpenter, deceased, did in his life time purchase of William Penn, Esq; a right to locate five hundred acres of land, with lot and liberty land appurtenant thereto, in any part of Pennsylvania unappropriated, which was on or about the year of our Lord 1681. And whereas some person hath lately set up a pretended claim to the same, as the subscriber hath been informed, Therefore notice is hereby given, to forewarn all persons from purchasing of any such pretended claimant, any part of the said five hundred acres of land, located or unlocated; also the lot and liberty land appurtenant to the same, as all such pretended claims and titles set up to the land and premises aforesaid will be disputed by the subscriber, according to the powers vested in him for that purpose, and as the laws of the state of Pennsylvania direct.

JOHN LEE, agent for the heirs of William Cicel, the original purchaser.

Mount-Pleasant, in the state of New-Jersey, March 20, 1780. ¶

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN away the 26th of June last, from the subscriber, living on Robinson's Run, within 15 miles of Fort Pitt, a Negroe man, named GARSHOM, about 22 years of age, about 3 feet 8 inches high, the white of his eyes remarkably yellow, he makes a dent or hollow in one of his cheeks when he laughed; had on, when he went away, a lincey hunting shirt, tow body shirt, a felt hat with a pewter button; he lived some time with Mr. Patterson Bell, and one Mr. Parks, in Chester county, and with Mr. Jonathan Meredith, in Philadelphia; he understands something of tanning and currying, and has drove a team. Whoever takes up said Negroe, and delivers him to the subscriber, or to Mr. Edward Justice, in Cæcil county, Maryland, or to Mr. John Bedin, in Prince-George's county, Maryland, or secures him so that the subscriber may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges

March 28, 1780. JOHN M'DONNALD.

Fifteen Hundred Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain person, by the name of John Allen, an Englishman, came into the neighbourhood of Newtown township, Chester county, under the character of a deserter from the British army, and has fraudulently and feloniously taken and bore away from the subscriber, the 13th instant, a certain GREY GELDING, about 5 years old, near 15 hands high, short docked and short switch tail, shod all round, well trimmed, most naturally trots and canters, but can pace, carries well, and is a complete hackney.

The aforesaid John Allen is about six feet high, about 28 years of age, of a slender boney make, has brown hair, black beard, and ruddy complexion, has a scar in the upper part of his nose, which, he says, was occasioned by a buck shot at the battle of Bunker's Hill, also a scar under his shirt collar, on the left side of his neck, made by the shot of a musket ball. He wears a drab great coat, a blue close bodied coat, scarlet jacket, leather breeches, blue ribbed stockings, a small hat bound round, and a black ribband instead of a hatband, with a silver buckle to it. He was heard of near Lancaster, and is supposed to be gone towards Maryland or Virginia.

Whoever takes up and secures said horse and thief, shall have the above reward, or Seven Hundred and Fifty Dollars paid for each, by the subscriber,

March 21, 1780. ¶ JOHN WILLIAMSON.

Hunterdon county, State of New-Jersey, March 23, 1780.

A NEGROE FELLOW

WAS taken up yesterday, by the subscriber, and is now lodged in Trenton goal; he is a well set fellow, about 5 feet 9 inches high, and about 30 years of age, says he belongs to Mr. John Page, living on Swan Creek, in Kent county, Maryland. The owner of said fellow is hereby notified, that by proving his property and paying charges, he may have him again.

¶ THOMAS STOUT.

March 24, 1780.

WHEREAS a certain person, who calls himself John Conly, was detected in proffering a Watch for sale, supposed to be stolen, did make his escape from the sign of the Leopard, in Easton, Chester county, on the night of the 8th instant, and left a Bundle of Clothes, consisting of a coat, jacket, shirts, stocks, and stockings; the whole supposed to be stolen, as he absconded in a very clandestine manner. The said Conly is about 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, brown hair, tied behind; had on a brown coat, striped shirt, leather breeches, yarn stockings, and old shoes. Any person that has lost the said goods, or any of them, by applying to the subscriber, at the aforesaid sign, within four weeks from this date, proving property, and paying charges, may have them again, otherwise they will be sold to pay the charges, by

¶ JOHN EVANS.

N. B. The owner of the Watch hath since come and proved it, and taken it away.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Warwick township, Bucks county, on the 5th of this instant March, two HORSES, the one a chestnut sorrel, about 12 years old, with a star in his forehead, and about 14 hands high; the other a sorrel, about 10 years old, with a blaze in his forehead, both hind feet white, and about the same highth of the other; both natural trotters. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. WILLIAM GLADEN. ¶

Northumberland, March 14, 1780.

TO be sold at public sale, by the subscriber, in the town of Northumberland, on the first day of May next, 1st. No. 40, a corner lot, situate on King-street and Front-street, near the Market-place, with a good still-house, a pump, and all distilling utensils. 2d. No. 39, situate on the north side of King-street, with a compleat brew-house, malt-house, kitchen and barn, a good pump, a kettle of 20 barrels, and all brewing utensils in good order. 3d. No. 38, with a good dwelling-house, two stories, a good garret and cellar, the whole well finished. 4th. No. 10, situate in Water-street near King-street, with a good still-house, pump in good repair; together with several lots in a good situation, not improved; also sundry out lots, &c. The terms will be made known at the time of sale, by PHILIP FRICK. ¶

By his Excellency
JOSEPH REED, Esquire,
President, *and the* Supreme Executive Council *of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Congress of the United States of America, by their Resolve of the Eleventh Day of this instant March, did recommend the following words:

"IT having pleased the righteous Governor of the World, for the punishment of our manifold offences, to permit the Sword of War still to harrass our Country, it becomes us to endeavour, by humbling ourselves before Him, and turning from every evil way, to avert His anger and obtain His favour and blessing: It is therefore hereby recommended to the several States,

That WEDNESDAY, the twenty-sixth day of April next, be set apart and observed as a day of FASTING, HUMILIATION and PRAYER, that we may with one heart and one voice implore the Sovereign Lord of Heaven and earth to remember mercy in his judgments; ---to make us sincerely penitent for our transgressions;--- to prepare us for deliverance, and to remove the evils with which he hath been pleased to visit us;---to banish vice and irreligion from among us, and establish virtue and piety by his divine grace;---to bless all public Councils throughout the United States, giving them wisdom, firmness and unanimity, and directing them to the best measures for the public good;-- to bless the Magistrates and people of every rank, and animate and unite the hearts of all to promote the interest of their country; to bless the public defence, inspiring all Commanders and Soldiers with magnanimity and perseverance, and giving vigour and success to the military operations by sea and land;---to bless the illustrious Sovereign, and the nation in alliance with these States, and all who interest themselves in the support of our rights and liberties;---to make that alliance of perpetual and extensive usefulness to those immediately concerned, and mankind in general;---to grant fruitful seasons, and to bless our industry, trade and manufactures;--to bless all schools and seminaries of learning, and every means of instruction and education;---to cause wars to cease, and to establish peace among the nations.

And it is further recommended, That servile labour and recreations be forbidden on the said day."

WHEREFORE, as well in respect of the said recommendation of Congress, as from a due sense of the necessity of humbling ourselves before the great Governor of the Universe, and imploring his protection and support. WE do hereby earnestly recommend to the good people of this Commonwealth, that the said Wednesday, the twenty-sixth day of April next, be set apart and observed as a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, according to said Resolve.---And that they abstain from all servile labour and recreation on said day.

GIVEN by order of the Council, *under the Hand of His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esquire, President, and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this Eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty.*

JOSEPH REED, President.

Attest. Timothy Matlack, *Secretary.*

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
Tuesday, November 23, 1779. A. M.

A PETITION from Henry Dougherty, of the city of Philadelphia, referred over from the late House of Assembly, was read; and thereupon,

Resolved, That the said Henry Dougherty is hereby appointed to the office of Collector of the Duties imposed by an Act of Assembly, intitled, "An Act for imposing a duty on persons convicted of heinous crimes, and to prevent poor and impotent persons being imported into this Province," (now State).

Extract from the Minutes,
Thomas Paine, Clerk of the Gen. Assembly.

WHEREAS the Assembly of Pennsylvania, in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and seventy-four, passed an Act intitled, "An Act to prevent infectious diseases being brought into the city of Philadelphia," of which the following is an extract:

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, "That no Commander, Master or other person, having "charge of any ship or vessel bound to the port of Philadephia, or to any other port or place within this province, having on board at the time the said ship or vessel departed from any port or place whatsoever beyond the seas, any greater number of persons, whether passengers or servants, or both, than forty, or having any person disordered with an infectious disease, or coming from any sickly port or place, shall bring his ship or vessel, or suffer or permit the same to be brought, nearer to the city than the Island called Little Mud-Island, near the mouth of the river Schuylkill, or shall bring on shore, or cause or suffer to be landed or brought on shore, at any port or place within this Province, any of such passengers or servants, or any part or parcel of their goods or effects, or the goods or effects of any other person or persons whatever, until he shall have obtained a licence or permit in writing for that purpose, under the hand of the Officer or his Deputy appointed by virtue of the Act, intitled, An Act for imposing a duty on persons convicted of heinous crimes, and to prevent poor and impotent persons being imported into this Province, under the penalty of Five Hundred Pounds, being thereof legally convicted in any Court of Quarter Sessions within this Province," (now State).

AND WHEREAS the Honorable the Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, taking into consideration the above Act, have been pleased to nominate and appoint the subscriber Health Officer for the port of Philadelphia, of which all Masters, Commanders, or other persons having charge of any ship or vessel coming into the said port, are desired to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

HENRY DOUGHERTY, Health Officer.

TO BE LETT,
Forty-six Acres of mowing Meadow,
situate on Greenwich-Island.
For Terms, Enquire of the Widow TAYLOR, in Spruce-street, near Third-street. ¶

One Hundred Pounds Reward.

STOLEN, on the night of the thirteenth instant, from the door of the Subscriber's Coach house, at the back of the Minister Plenipotentiary's house, a light English bodied WAGGON, with hoop tire, of a remarkable thickness, the pole hung very low, iron rings at the ends of the axle-trees. Whoever will give information, so that the thief may be apprehended and the waggon recovered, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges.

March 14, 1780. ‖ HENRY GURNEY.

BROKE GOAL, on Saturday night, the 26th of February, a certain James M'Farland, about five feet eight inches high, dark complexion; had on when he went off, a brown reginental coat, faced with red, and buckskin breeches. Also George Taylor, about six feet high, fair complexion. And Richard Matthews, about five feet ten inches high, of a dark complexion: Both dressed in light coloured cloth coats, and white cloth waistcoats: They are deserters from Burgoyne's troops, and were taken up making their way to New-York. A reward of FIFTY DOLLARS, and all reasonable charges, is hereby offered to any person who will secure the abovementioned James M'Farland: He was committed for receiving stolen goods.

March 22, 1780. ‖ JAMES GREGG, Goaler.

A BRICKMAKER with a good SETT of HANDS, may have constant Business, either on his own Account or in Company. For further Information, apply in Trenton to

STACY POTTS.

March 17, 1780.

To be sold by way of public Vendue, the thirtieth day of this instant,

A VALUABLE plantation, situated in Whitpain township, Philadelphia county, 19 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining the great road leading from Correl's ferry to the Swede's ford, containing 100 acres of good land, 7 acres of watered meadow, and more may be made, a sufficient quantity of woodland, a large fruitful orchard, a large dwelling-house, and barn, a good well of never-failing water, a spring and house over it, and other out-houses; very convenient situated to several places of worship, grist and saw-mills. Also will be sold, houshold furniture and implements of husbandry, too tediousto mention; the terms will be made known the day of sale, by me,

¶ ISAAC MARTIN.

N. B. The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock.

Providence township, March 2, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That all persons indebted (by bond, note, or otherwise) to the estate of Col. Archibald Thomson, of Providence township, Philadelphia county, late deceased, are desired to make payment; and all persons who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, that payment may be made. Hannah Thomson, Administratrix; Mark Thomson, and John Bartholomew, Administrators. ¶

N. B. A pair of Boots to be new shoed, and a Hat to be dressed, were left in Philadelphia by the late deceased; those who have them in possession, are desired to leave them at Mrs. Parry's, in Market-street, the corner of Sixth-street, who will satisfy the demand.

TO BE LETT,
THE Front Part of a THREE STORY HOUSE, in a pleasant Part of the City. Enquire of the Printers.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber rides Post from Lancaster to Philadelphia once a week; he sets out from Lancaster on Tuesdays, and returns on Fridays; those who choose to subscribe for the papers may find him at his house, in Queen-street, opposite John Kuhn's, late Tavern-keeper. Letters will be forwarded at one dollar each for a subscriber, and three for a non-subscriber. Those who have any letters to send from Philadelphia to Lancaster may find him at the King of Prussia, in Market-street. The Public may depend on a punctual performance of all matters entrusted to the care of their humble servant, Michael Rinhard.

THE Subscribers being appointed Trustees, by the honourable General Assembly of this State, for taking care of the State Island, formerly known by the name of the Province Island, situated on the west side of Schuylkill, near the mouth thereof, containing about 347 acres of meadow, give notice to all who may desire to rent the same, that they will receive proposals written and directed to them, or any of them, until the 28th instant, when they will be ready to lease the same for a term not exceeding seven years, to the person making the most advantageous offer therefor.

JOHN BAYARD,
GEORGE BRYAN,
ROBERT KNOX.

Philadelphia, March 13, 1780.

Philadelphia, March 5, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, on Turner's Lane, in the Northern Liberties, about 3 miles from the city, a dark brown MARE, pretty old, with a star in her forehead, her hind legs white, four white spots on her back and a short tail. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, in one month from the date hereof, otherwise she will be sold, by ‡ Joseph Basket.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, living at White-Marsh, in Philadelphia county, about the 9th of September last, a chestnut sorrel Gelding, rising 3 years old, a natural pacer, hath neither brand nor ear-mark, near 14½ hands high, has a feather on each side of his head, and a feather on the peak of his near shoulder, one of his hind feet white fetlock high. Whoever takes up the said Gelding, and secures him, so that the owner may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by.

¶ JOSEPH LUKEN.

A neat EDITION of the
NEW TESTAMENT
(In good Binding) Is JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD, by
FRANCIS BAILEY,
Printer, in Market-Street betwen Third and Fourth-Streets, Philadelphia.

TO BE LETT,
And may be entered on the Tenth of May next,

THAT large, commodious and well accustomed INN, in the town of Chester, lately occupied by David Cowpland, deceased: The House is three story high, with four rooms on a floor, a good garret and kitchen, with good stable, sheds, out-houses, garden, and pump in the yard; it is an old and excellent stand, and well calculated for the business. For particulars enquire of the subscribers, living in Chester.

Isabella Cowpland, and
Sarah Cowpland, } Executrixes.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Lebanon township, Lancaster county, on the night of the 15th of November 1779, a black HORSE, ten years old, about 15 hands high, a natural pacer, carries lofty, branded on the near buttock with B, his mane hangs to the off side, and has a long switch tail. Whoever secures the said horse, so that the owner may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ABRAHAM SMITH. ¶

The beautiful high bred HORSE
BLACK AND ALL BLACK,
From VIRGINIA,

FULL 16 hands high, and in great perfection, rising eight years old, will stand the ensuing season at the subscriber's in Cæcil county, Maryland, and cover mares at *Two hundred and Fifty Pounds* the season. His blood is equal to any on the continent, which is properly attested by a number of the first gentlemen in Virginia; he was got by Brunswick, an imported horse; Brunswick was got by Oronoko, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian, out of the famous Miss Slamerkin; Brunswick's dam was got by Babram, from as good a stock as any in England. Black and all Black's dam was got by Ariel, who was got by Morton's Traveller, out of Selima, his grand dam was full blooded and a sister of Bullyrock. He is remarkable for getting as elegant and high-formed colts as any horse in Virginia; his performance upon the turf has been sufficiently proved, and for near two years has publicly challenged any covering horse upon the continent. Gentlemen from a distance may depend upon good pasturage being provided and the greatest care taken of their mares; but the subscriber will not be answerable for any escapes. The money to be paid when the mares are first covered.

‖ ELIHU HALL.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, in Roxborough township, Philadelphia county, in the night of the 11th ult. a dark bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, between 15 and 16 years old, a short switch tail, shod all round, natural pacer, and about six inches above the tail is a spot about the bigness of a hand with grey hairs, one plain saddle mark, one hip is supposed to be an inch lower that the other when standing a while, goes a little lame. Whoever will deliver the said Horse to James Channal, in Philadelphia; Nathan Levering, on the Wissahickon road, or John Righter, shall have the above reward. *March* 15. ¶

To the PUBLIC.

AS the Subscriber has been solicited and encouraged by several of the Trustees of the Academy of Newark and others, he intends opening a School in Newark, on Tuesday, the fourth of April next, for the instruction of youth in the Latin and Greek languages.------Nothing need be said to recommend the healthy situation of the place, as it is well known by experience.-----An English School is kept contiguous to the Academy, where Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and several Branches of the Mathematics are taught with care.----Parents and Guardians may be assured that the strictest attention will be paid, not only to the education, but likewise to the morals of the youth, by their most obedient humble servant,

WILLIAM THOMSON.

N. B. Boarding may be had on the former moderate terms. Newark, February 18, 1780. ¶

Philadelphia, February 23, 1780.

WHEREAS there was a Horse and a Mare advertised in Mr. Dunlap's paper December the 25th, One roan Mare about 14 hands high, 3 or 4 years old, and a bay Horse, 8 or 9 years old; and as no owner hath yet come to claim them, if they do not come in 3 weeks from the publication of this advertisement, they will be sold for the cost, at the Conestogoe Waggon.

¶ JOHN JARVIS.

N. B. A brown Horse that came to the stables about three weeks ago, advertised in Mr. Dunlap's paper, about 9 or 10 years old, about 14 hands high, a very thick mane, and a mealy nose; looks much like a cart horse, judged to have been stolen, came to my yard in very cold weather early in the morning, in a very great sweat. J. J.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by
HALL AND SELLERS,
A FOURTH ESSAY on FREE TRADE AND FINANCE, humbly offered to the Consideration of the PUBLIC.
By A CITIZEN of Philadelphia.

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COTTON & LINEN RAGS,
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